

ANGLER
Vade Mecum:
 OR,
 A Compendious, yet full,
 DISCOURSE
 OF
 ANGLING
 DISCOVERING

The several Methods and Ways, exactest Rules, properest Baits, and choicest Experiments for the catching all manner of fresh-water Fish, persued and approved by many exquisite Anglers, together with a brief Discourse of Fish-ponds: and not only the Easiest but most Profitable ways of Dressing all Sorts of Fish, whether belonging to Ponds or Rivers.

James Clark

By a Lover of Angling.
Charlton

Per variasque Artem experientia facti.
Inter verba Londaniensi florentissimi viri peritissimi et doctissimi & experientissimi tactum est.

LONDON.

Printed for *Maryam Mearns*, Bookseller in *Manchestr*.

THE
S. H. 437
L 52

Office

DISCOVER
OF
A. G. E. N. G.

Co
V
proof
ters
ject)
of the
tune
Book
that
under
bri.
be ra
needs

THE
Preface.

Courteous or Uncourteous Reader,

WHichsoever you are I value not, knowing that kind Words in a Preface are never Charms a proof to anticipate Censure; a Fate all Writers (especially on so inconsiderable a Subject) cannot but expect; yet if a Brother of the Angle reads and tries, better Fortune may be hoped for; as to others, the Book is not only useless but they indiscreet that Judge and pass Sentence on what they understand not, Tractent Fabrilis Fabri. The common objection I know will be raised by the Ignorant, that is, what needs any more Writing in this kind?

poet Marham, Walton, Venables,
Cotton, and others, have with so much
industry bestowed no small pains herein;
(to whose labours and industry I acknow-
ledge this Tract not a little beholding.)
Now the old and true Answer to this Ob-
jection must needs be return'd, that a
Pygmy mounted on the Shoulders of a
Giant may see further then his Supporter;
also all Arts are capable of Improvement,
none yet being arriv'd to an absolute per-
fection, and some affirm, that Angling like
Mathematicks can never be so fully lear-
ned, but that there will be still more new
Experiments left for the Tryal of others
that succeed; besides those Authors have
discours'd something generally on Ange-
ling, whereas this descends to the meanest
particular any ways relating thereto.
I purposely forbear to speak any thing (as is
usual) in praise of Angling, or any ways
celebrate it, by telling you what Holy and
Illustrious persons have been practis-
ers thereof, or spoken in its commendation:
neither shall I enumerate the advantages
it has of other Recreations, especially by
the smallness of its expence, and its creat-

ing a Calm and sedate Temper, and
that being an unweary way of raising a
reputation by reflecting with detraction on
other Sports, neither could I ever observe
that Harangues of that nature ever caused
any person to be enamour'd thereon, unless
there be a natural propensity in his own
Genius therunto, Anglers like Poets be-
ing Born with an innate affection to Ang-
ling, as Poets with an inclination to Poe-
try.

As for this little Treatise many persons
have contributed much Oyl to its Lamp,
else it would never have been able to af-
ford so great a Light; and (without va-
nity I hope I may say) there are very many
things herein never yet published, and not
vulgarly known, as also all that ever
has been materially Printed concerning
Angling, and that in so concise, regular
and brief manner deliver'd, as will not
only render this the usefullest Book, but
the most perfect of that kind. You'l find
herein no vain or superfluous digressions
more apt to inflame the price, than inform
the Reader. Be pleased to remember, That

of the Rules herein, are general and admit of some exceptions, yet the Angler may make from thence beneficial Deductions, which if well consider'd will discharge any Indictment of Falsity, the Angler otherwise might be incited to prosecute against me; besides, somthings are proposed for him to experiment, and not as infallible Truths; likewise the Countries, Soils, Rivers, Seasons, Winds, and qualities of the Year are not alike, but differ almost in every place; to whose great variety the defect or imperfection that appears in any rule ought to be ascribed, especially in Artificial-fly-Angling: yet if the Reader, peruse this Book deliberately and be but endued with consideration and some Judgment to be gain'd only by practise, the Parent of perfection, hee'l not deny but that all things herein are sincerely Written, and so as on his own frequent Essays hee'l find true, and that the price of this Book is not cast away, since it will in the highest degree conduce to the perfect Knowledge of the exactest way of the Practical part of this Art, for which its onely design'd, and not to fill or perplex the Anglers.

The Preface.

glers Head with Speculative, Fanciful Tale, or fabulous notions of Fish or Angling. The Style is plain, and fitted to the meanest Capacity, which I esteemed would best become a Work of this Nature; neither indeed if I would, could I otherwise have done, because I cannot pretend to be the Master of any Eloquence. Now; but that 'tis usual to follow the beaten path, and that the Printer perhaps would be put out of humour, there had been no need of a Comendatory Preface to Court any into a good opinion of it; its own Worth will abundantly justify the Work, which on serious perusal and careful experiments, I doubt not, but the Buyer will be ready and willing to testify for the Vindication as well as Satisfaction of the Author, who hath forborn to annex his Name, not that he is ashamed to own it; but wishes the Reader would regard things, more than empty Names, which if all would do, many would not so long labour under such Veils of Ignorance as they do. Permit me therefore the common Liberty of being at this time an Anonymus, many daily taking it for worse Ends.

Novemb. 17. 1680.

Farewell.

ADVERTISEMENT

Newly Reprinted *The History of Romish Treasons and Usurpations, together with a particular Account of many gross Corruptions and Impositions in the Church of Rome, highly dishonourable and injurious to Christian Religion: To which is prefixed a large Preface to the Romanists, Carefully Collected out of a great number of their own Approved Authors.* By Henry Pauls B.D. late Fellow of Lincoln Colledge in Oxford. To be sold by T. Bassett at the George in Fleet-Street.

The choicest Nooks are made by Mr. Charles Kirby, in Globe Court in Shoe Lane, London.



only t
y tap



THE

Anglers

VAD E MECUM, &c.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Angle Rod, and its
materials.*

When, and what materials to provide
for Angle Rods.



After the materials to make
Rods on, as the Hasle, small
Crab-tree, Black-thorn, and
Yew switches, &c. at the 10th.
of December, that being the
only time, and get the stocks and tops especial-
ly taper, or rush grown, streight, smooth, and

B

free

The Angler
free from knots the pieces of each rod to suit each other in an exact Symmetry, otherwise they'l neither cast nor strike well; Bind them in bundles, in the middle whereof put some streight Pole, to keep them from warping or crookning, and let them rest 15 months at least, before used.

Best Rod for ground line in muddy waters.

2. For the ground Angle, especially in muddy waters, the Cane or Reed Rod is best, which should be 4 yards and 9 inches of Cane, and a top of Hasle, and Whalebone of one Yard and half, or an Ell long at least; the stiffness of the Cane is helped by the length and strength of the top, the proportionable bending whereof preserves the Line chiefly, having got a Hasle top an Ell long, cut off 5 or 6 inches at the small end, then piece neatly to the remaining part, a small piece of round, smooth and taper Whalebone, and whip it to the Hasle with waxed Silk; all which will make the Rod to be long, gentle; and not so apt to break; let not the Whalebone be above 6 inches long, and thereunto whip a narrow, but strong noose of hair to put your Line to.

3. If your Hook fasten on Wood or Stone in the water, take out the top, and instead thereof put a stick of Hasle, which hath 3 or 4 inches of the line therewith until you have

to the Hook, (the line running between the grains) and it will loosen the Hook, then take out the stick, and put in the top again.

Best Rod for fly and running line, in cleer water.

4. A Rod for fly Angling, or running line in a cleer water, for Trout or Grayling, should be of Hazel 6 inches of Whale-bone, 5 yards and half, or 6 yards long; the Hazel of several pieces, taper and proportionably fitted to each other, so neatly piec't together, with fine wax thread below and silk above, as to make it taper, and rush-grown like a switch, and ply with a true bent to the hand.

But the neatest Rod is thus made: get a white Deal or Fir board, that's thick and free from knots and frets, and ten foot long, let the Arrow-maker divide this with a Saw into several breadths, then with his Planes let him make them smooth and rush-grown, or taper, and one of these will be 10 foot of the back of your Rod, all in one piece; then piece to it a Hazel 5 foot long, proportioned to the back, and rush-grown (the Hazel may consist of one or two pieces) then to the Hazel piece a piece of Yew 10 inches long, and to the Yew, a piece of round smooth whale-bone, 5 or 6 inches long, and this will be a curious Rod. If artificial, be sure that the Deal for back be free from knots and frets of the Deal, as the Deal for the

Fish; but you must colour the Fir in the following manner, viz. warm the Fir To colour the bottom at the fire, when finished Fin-stock. by the Arrowmaker; then with a Feather dipt in *Aqua Fortis*, stroak the Rod and with your hand chase it into the Fir, and it will make it a pure Cinnamon colour.

Rods, &c. Rod.

5. Rods for Roch, Dace, Tench, Bream and Carp, &c. should not have the top so gentle as one for fly; therefore make their tops pretty stiff, that so the Rod may exactly answer the motion of your hand; for Roch and Dace only nibble, and if you strike not just in that very moment, especially if you Fish with Paste, or any very tender bait, you miss them: because a slender top folds and bends a little with a sudden Jerk.

6. In droughts, steep your Rod in water, a little before you begin to Angle.

7. At top of the Rod or Fin, fix with Shoemaker's Wax and Silk, a noose or loop of hair, not large but strong, and very streight to fix your Line to.

Rods length.

8. Generally length of Rod, is to be governed by the breadth of the River you Angle in. Always use a Rod full as long as the River is broad, and let the same be very good and

ed. I never use a Rod under 5 yards and a half long, and I find more advantages by it, than I need to trouble you with here, by telling them, and although I generally Angle in a small River, yet I use one of that length constantly.

Running-Line top.

9. Your top for running line must be gentle, that the Fish may more easily, and (to himself) insensibly run away with the Bait, and not be scared with the stiffness of the Rod, and if you make your top of Yew and Whalebone, as before is directed, it will conduce much to this purpose; the Yew though much bended, will quickly return to its former standing.

To preserve Rods.

10. To preserve Hasles whether stocks or tops from Worm-eating, or rotting, twice or thrice in a year, as you think fit, rub them all over with Sallet Oyl, Tallow or sweet Butter, which was never salted, and with much rubbing chase the same into them, and keep your rod dry, least it rot, and not too near the Fire, least it grow brittle.

CHAP. II.

Of Hair and Lines.

What hairs to elect for lines.

1. **E**lect your hair not from lean, poor or diseas'd Jades, but from a Stone-horse or Gelding at least, that is fat, strong and lusty, and of 4 or 5 years old, and that which groweth from the inmost and middle part of his Dock, and so extendeth it self downwards to the ground, are commonly the biggest and strongest hairs about the Horse, and better than those upon the upper part of, or setting on of the tail, generally best Horses have the best hair.

Colour of hair for lines.

2. Hair of a sorrel or Chest-nut colour is best for ground Angle, especially in muddy waters, that being the colour of Gravel or Sand. The white and gray, or duskyish white hair for the Fly, and running line in clear Rivers.

The pale watery green, but not a deep green, for weedy Rivers in the Summer; a black may do well for Rivers that immediately flow from Mosses, and are thereby very black.

Some (although I never do) dy their hair of what colour they please, which for a Brown is thus done, viz.

Boil Walnut leaves, and a few Marigolds in Chamber-ly, or in stead thereof water and some Allum in it, and when cold steep the hair therein.

Some say, that the Inner bark of a Crab-tree, boild in water with some Allum, makes a pure yellow Colour, which is only (if at any time) good when the Weeds rot.

4. If you'll have a palewater green, take a pint of strong Ale, half a pound of foot, a little quantity of juice of Walnut leaves, an equal quantity of Allum, put all together in a pot, pan or pipkin, boild them half an hour, being cold put the hair into it, and it will make the hair of a glass colour, or pale green Colour, the longer it lies the deeper's the colour; but if you'll have it rather a deeper green:

Take a Pottle of Allum water, a large handful of Marigold leaves, boild them till a yellow scum arise, then take half a pound of green coperas, as much Verdigrease, beat them into fine powder, put those into the Allum water, let all to cool, then put in the hair, and let it remain till its deep enough colored, about 12 hours, then take it out, and lay it to dry: Note, that the longer you permit hair to be in it, it will be deeper colored; Some put in the hair while the liquor is hot, but I doubt, that weakens the hair, and indeed so, I think, does any dying.

How to order choose and keep hair

5. When you get any good hair, immerse it

ly steep it 12 hours in cold Spring Water, then wash and rince it very well from dirt, without straining any hairs; then hang it up to dry 3 or 4 daies in a Kitching, but far off from the Fire; when perfectly dry, put it in a bag, or case made of Leatherment, or Paper, which lay in a box or Chest, and in a upper room.

How to make Lines.

6. When you make Lines, especially 4 or 5 of the lowermost links, lengths, gildards or toughts (for they are stiled by all these name, in different places) let them be of the best hairs and choose out of the hair such as are of equal bigness, even, round, clear, free from galls, scabs and frets; for such a hair will prove as strong as three uneven, scabby hairs, that are ill chosen, and full of galls, or unevenness: for such commonly stretch altogether, or break altogether, which hairs of an unequal bigness never do, but break singly, and betray the Angler that relies on them, therefore where you get good Hair be choice and sparing of it; and you may make the top of your line, and indeed, all the line, except two yards next the hook, of a courser hair.

7. Never strain or stretch hairs before they be made into a line (as some do) for then they will shrink when used, the strongest and best are easily elected by the Eye.

8. To make the line handfom, and to make

the
one
rece
brea
eth
twi
whic
toget
nor t
counc
with
other
with
knot
the n
vanta

9.
them
them
other
ter th
so mu
want

10.
Line,
confis
most,
most
whip
top of
noose
same,

S
S
A
-
r
r
t
m
m
a

y
y
e

S
l
a
-
r
r
t
u
u
a
y
y
e

Y
Y
CO

Length

Length of Dub-fly Line.

11. Your Line for Dub-fly, Cast-fly, or Artificial-fly (which are all one and the same) should be almost twice the length of the Rod, if the River be not encumbered with wood or trees on its Banks, if so, let it be shorter, but longer than the Rod, and let the hair be a white, or a darkish white colour.

Thickness of Cast-fly Lines.

12. To Angle for Trouts, Graylings, and Salmon-Smelts, (no bigger than a very large Gudgeon) with the Dub-fly, let the two first links next hook, be but of one hair a peice, but the hair must be strong and of the thicker ends only, and chosen for the purpose; the next link of two hairs, and next to that must consist of three hairs, at top whereof have a water noose or loop to put to your line, whose low'rmost link consists of three hairs, and has another Water-noose at bottom, to fix your fly of three or four links too, then let your next link of your line be four hairs, and so proceed by encreasing one hair until you come to six or seven hairs at the top, let the single hair and the two next links be of a white or darkish white, or rather a white blew colour.

13. But many think this too small, especially where there are very large Trouts, and there

ore for Cast-fly Angling, constantly advise two of the first link next Hook, to be of two hairs a piece, the next above them of three hairs, to which have a water noose, then two or three hairs a piece, and then proceed with four, five and six to the topmost.

14. Others there are, and good Anglers too, that advise the two links next Hook, to consist of three hairs a piece, then one of four, at top whereof to have a water noose, then four, five, six and seven to the topmost link, which I like very well, if the River abound with large Trouts, and the water either be clearing after rain, or be very full, or swelled more than usually. Now since you have all directed, make choice according to your skill, practice and dexterity; most when they Angle with three hairs next Hook, make a water noose on the top of the second link.

Your Lines thus made, will cause the Rod and Line, to be in a manner raper, from the very hand to the Hook, and the line to fall much better and streighter, and cast your fly or bait to any certain place your Hand and Eye shall direct, with less weight and violence, that would otherwise circle the water and fright away Fish.

Length and thickness of a line for running worm in a clear water.

15. Anglers differ in opinion about the length of
of

of Running worm line in a clear water, for
Trouts or Graylings, some would have it lon-
ger than rod, others length of rod, and a third
fort, a yard shorter than rod, which I, by my
own Experience, best approve of, although
each of these lengths of line may in some Rivers
and seasons be more proper than other: as
the line longer than rod, when the water is ex-
ceeding bright, and low is best: for thickness,
let the 2 or 3 lowermost links or lengths be of

*Vide Sect 12.
of this Chap-
ter.*

one hair a piece, and then pro-
ceed as is before directed for
cast line: but let no part of
this line be above 4 hairs in
thickness in any one link. Let the Colour of
the hair be a white blew color or a white du-
sky color, not perfectly white.

Length and thickness of Running line for mud water.

16. Let the Line for running worm in mud-
dy water, the 3 lowermost links, at least, be
of Chesnut or Sorrel colour, and from hook up-
ward, the thickness of the line before directed at
the 14 Section of this Chapter, and but half
length of Rod.

Float or Cork lines length & thickness.

17. The Line for Float Angle should be
made as that directed at the 14 Section of this
Chapter.

Chapter for the thickness, but should be as long or rather longer than the Rod for Rivers, but shorter than the Rod for Pits, Ponds, Meares, and standing Waters, and the colour of three or four lowermost links, according to the colour of the water, that is a Chestnut or Sorrel colour, for a muddy water, but a white or grey for clear waters.

Dibbing line.

18. Dibbing line should be of the same length, and thickness of a line for running worm, in a muddy water, and the hair of a white colour, or it may be a hair or two thicker, because little of the line comes in the water, and sometimes it may be as long as the Rod, or near in.

19. I have often for Ground Angle made my links of three Hairs, to consist of two hairs of a sorrel or chestnut colour, and one of white, sometimes 2 white hairs and one of Chestnut or sorrel colour and do like it very well.

20. At the bottom of every line have a small water noose or loop, that you may hang a Hook of any size, whipt to a line, consisting of two or three links, or change your Hook and two or three lowermost links as you please: If it be a line of one hair next Hook, let the noose be at a link of 3 hairs, if a line for 2 hairs next Hook let the water noose be at a link consisting of 4 hairs.

I have been the more precise in describing the Hook, because many Anglers understand

them not, and to their prejudice are not a little
careless therein.

Trowling Line.

21. Let the Trowling line be made of 4 or 6 fold
of Hemp Yarn, finely spun, of the best Hemp,
and let the folds be neatly twisted together, its
length should be 15 or 16 yards, and have also
2 yards next the hook of strong silk and neatly
made.

CHAP. III.

Of Hooks, Floats, Leading Lines, Plums, and the rest of the Anglers Tackle.

THE best Hooks are made by one Mr. Den-
ton, that lives about *Barnsley* in *York-shire*,
and by *John Perkin* and *William Perkin*, that
live in *Sadleworth* in *York-shire*, which 3 per-
sons are very excellent *Trout Anglers*.

Hooks.

The Wyr of the Hooks should be small
and such as will not stretch, the points so well

temperd, that they will not become dull with Fishing but still preserve their keenness, all which *Dentons* Hooks will perform.

The *London* Hooks are of too thick a wyer, and of a compass that may suit a River abounding with Weeds, by reason of their compass or bent, they may more easily be loosed when entangled with Weeds, which is all they are good for. I totally reject them in fishing with Dublin or in stoney Rivers, by reason they will quickly become dull.

2. Let the Hooks be long in the shank, and of a compass somewhat enclining to roundness, but the point must stand even and straight, and the bending must be in the shank, for if the shank be straight, the point will hang outward though when set on it stand right, yet it will after the taking of a few Fish, cause the hair at the end of the shank to stand bent, and consequently the point of the Hook to hang directly upwards.

3. Whether you Angle at top or bottom, proportion your Hooks for strength and compass, to the number of the Hair or Hairs you Angle with next Hook.

Whipping Hooks.

4. When you set on the Hook, which is stiled (arming, fixing or whipping of Hooks) do it with small but strong silk, well rubbed with Shoemakers Wax, and lay your hair on the line

side of the Hook, for if on the outside, the silk
will cut and fret is slender, and it is not so apt
to strike Fish; and to avoid the fretting of the
hair by the hook on the inside, smooth all the
hook on a whetstone, from the inside to the
back of the hook sloop-ways, and from a straws
breadth below the top of the hook, wrap the silk
about the bare hook until you come to the top
of the shank, then lay your line on the inside
and whip with your silk downwards until you
arrive almost at the bent of the hook, and then
cut off the end of the Gildard, and fallen.

Whip your hooks, for Angling with Worm,
with red-colored silk, but for paste, cod-bait,
and other whitish baits, with white colored silk,
and some do it with a white or red hair, and
some with flax, or hemp: but strong and small
silk I like best.

How to arm a bristled hook, you will see
hereafter, when we discourse of Cod-baits.

Proportion of Hooks.

Hooks for Dub-fly generally should be small,
so for Cod-bait; but larger for worm, yet I
like not Angling at worm, with so large a hook
as some do.

Floats.

5. Floats should evermore be of Cork for
Rivers, but quill and Pens are best for

Ponds, and standing waters, (being not able to bear the strong streams in Rivers) and Angling near top in very slow Rivers, and especially with Paste or tender Baits.

6. Obtain the best Cork you can without Flaws or holes, bore the Cork through with a small hot Iron, then put into it a quill of a fit proportion, neither too large to split it, or so small to slip out, but as it may stick in very closely: then pare (either with a sharp Penknife or Razor) the Cork into the form of a Pyramid, small Pear, Egg or Nutmeg, and into what bigness you please, then upon a small Grindstone, or with a Pumice stone, make it compleat, for you cannot pare it so smooth as you may grind it: have Corks of all sizes.

7. After you have shaped your Cork, bore with a small hot Iron, a hole from end to end, through the midst thereof, into that hole thrust a quill, and cut the Quill off even with the Cork at each End, and through the Quil draw the line, and fasten them both together with a wedg of the uppermost hard end of the Goose Quil, the feather being stripe off, let the Wedge be two inches long, and white, which will be best discernable, then place the smaller end of the Cork towards the hook, and the bigger towards the rod? that the smaller end sucking down with the hook, the bigger may float aloft, and bear the Wedg directly next, which when pull'd under the surface of the Water, is the certain signal of the fishes biting.

ting, unless by accident the hook or line become entangled, or stayed by some stone, piece of wood or weeds.

8. Cork in form of a Nutmeg, or Egg being biggest in the midst, and small at each end, is a little apter to sink, and will not carry so weighty a plum of Lead, yet on clear bottoms, and Angling with bait some distance from ground, in slow Rivers, it will do very well and better than others.

9. Furnish your self with Corks and Quills of all sizes, and let the Cork be so poised with Lead on the Line, that the Quill which is in it, being almost 2 inches long, will swim upright, and so equally ballanced with the Lead, that the least bite or nibble will sink the Cork.

Leading Lines.

10. For leading Lines, I account the small round pellet or Lead-shot best, especially for stony Rivers and running Line, let it be cloven and neatly closed about your Line, and let not above two plumbs be on the Line at once, an inch and a half, or two inches distant from each other, and the lowmost plumb 9 inches distant from the Hook, for a running Line either in a clear or muddy water, but a foot of hook for a float line: but if the River run on a sandy bottom, and be full of Wood, with few Stones, Plumbs or Lead in shape of a Diamond, or of a Barley Corn, or of an Oval form is best.

ends fasten and close hold down; either for a muddy water or for fishing, many when they Angle amongst weeds, place their Lead on the Shank of the hook, and conceive it not so apt to entangle on themselves.

11. When you Angle with the running line, let the line have as much Lead as will fit the Stream and River in which you Angle; and no more, or more in a great troublesome water than in a smaller that is quieter, as near as may be, so much as will sink the Bait to the bottom and will keep it still in motion; and no more; This Rule is also to be observed in float Angling in Rivers. Some cover their lead on float Line with Shoe-makers Wax as thin as may be.

12. As the day encreases, your plummet plumb maybe less; for that will turn considerably at 5 a Clock in the morning as running line, which will sink and fasten the Line at 9 a Clock; for in drougher Rivers generally abate, as heat encreases.

Third Plumbier.

13. In a Pistol Baller, make a hole through it, and put therein a strong Thread twisted, and when occasion is, hang this on the hook, try the depth of the River or Pond, especially when you Angle with the Boat, and the Bait to be near the bottom, or but just touch it.

Whetstone.

14. Procure a little Whet-stone about two inches long, one quarter of an inch square, which is far better to whet or sharpen Hooks on than a File, though never so fine or good, for it either will not touch a well-temper'd hook, or leave it rough but not sharp, and we always to avoid the fretting of the hair by the Hook, smooth all the Hook upon a Whetstone, from the inside to the back of the Hook slope-ways.

15. Get a Case made of red Leather like a Comb-Case, with 12 or 14 partitions therein, made of the finest thin Parchment, with a flap to cover over the edges to prevent loosing any thing out of them, in the several partitions keep Hooks ready whipt to Lines of 2 or 3 gill-dards in length, and leaded likewise, spare links, lines of all sorts, silk of all sorts and colours, hair and single strong hairs, hooks. These Cases contain much, and lye in a small room in the Pocket; in one of these Cases you may put all your tackle ready fixt for the running line in muddy and clear water, in another all the tackle for the ground Angling with float, in another the Angling tackle for great Fish, as Chub, Barbel, great Salmon, in another which must be made large, your Angling tackle for Pike; so that when you Travel from home you may Angle any where for most sorts of

Fifth at ground, if you carry but a good Rod with you, made of Hazel, and the pieces put in to each other, and will serve for a walking staff, which you may buy ready made in London, and other places.

How to keep Cod-baits, &c.

16. Bags of Linnen and Woollen, to keep and carry all sorts of Baits in, also a piece of Cane with holes bored therein, to keep Catterpillars, Palmers, Woolbeds, natural Flies and Bats in, a Horn for Gentles. Boxes of divers sizes to carry Hooks, Silk, Lead, Thread, Corks, stems of Quills, Shoo-makers Wax, Dub-flies, and also have a sharp Pen Knife. The following way is esteemed a Secret, and the best way to carry and keep Cod-baits, Catterpillars, Clap-bait, natural Flies and Oak-worm in, for to give Cod-baits water, is soon to rot them, because they are as well kept in a piece of withy Bark, that some of them will live therein to be turned to Flies: 'tis thus, Cut a round bough of fine green barkt Withy, about the thickness of half ones Arm, and taking the Bark clear off, about a foot in length, turn both ends together from the middle, and let them enfold within each other, and then tie it with a string on the top, and stop it with a Cork or piece of Bait: in this put the aforesaid Baits, and every Night lay it in the Grass, and use it next day, or use it as you have occasion for them: the Dew

preserved them, and makes them fatter and thrive, than you may keep Crabbits, Grass-hoppers, &c. for the moisture of the Bark contributes much to their preservation, but bore small holes in it for their better respiration, notwithstanding the Bark is very porous.

• Landing Net.

17. Have a small long Pole made with a loop at the end, like a water-noose, to which fasten a small Net to Land great Fish, without which you will be in danger to loose them: but if you Angle for Pike, Barbel, Chevin, get a large Hook, called a Landing Hook, with a screw at the end to skrew into a socket, fixed at the end of a long Pole, to strike into the mouth or any part of the Fish, to draw them to Land: You may also fit to the same socket and pole, 2 other hooks, one sharp to cut Weeds away, the other to pull out Wood.

• Panier.

18. Let the Panier be light, made of peel'd Willow Twigs, neatly wrought.

Materials for the Angler to carry with him.

19. Carry with you all sorts of Hooks, Lines, Links ready twisted Hair, Silk of divers

four small but strong Flukes, Lead, Plummet,
Floats of all sorts and sizes, Silver-plated Wire,
Pen-knife, Whet-stone, Line-Caster, Worm-
bag, Boxes, Hooks ready fixt to Lines of 2 or
3 gildards or lengths, Rod, Baits, Flies, Panier,
Dubbing bag, Horn for Gosses, a small but
sharp pair of Scissors.

CHAP. IV.

Of BAITS.

I. **H**AVING instructed our Angler with
what Tackle to be accoutred; the next
Discourse directs him how to find, order, ma-
nage, keep and preserve all sorts of natural
Baits: First, he is to observe that Earth worms
are a general Bait for all sorts of Fish whatsoe-
ver, and that they and Gentles continue in sea-
son the whole Year, the Earth-bob from Mar-
tynmas until almost *May-day*, and the Cow-
turd-bob from *May-day* until Michaelmas,
Flies, Palmers or Wool-beds, Catterpillars, Cod-
bait, Worms bred on Herbs or Trees, as the
Oak-worm, &c. all Summer, and know that
when one sort of Baits come in season, the pre-
ceding are not useless, and whensoever the
Angler is ground in clear water, have both

you, and in more than good Success will at-
tend your Labours. But if you go to Angle for
Trout in a muddy water, with running Line,
you need only take Brandlings, Gilt-tails, Tag-
tail and Meadow-worm with you: if the three
last are not to be easily got, then Brandlings
only, and you may have some scowred only in
moss and water, others as is directed, with Rid-
dle, and others with Grave earth; for some-
times they will take the Worm kept one way,
and sometimes the other, and that all on the
same day, and in 2 hours space. Of Worms
there are divers sort, some bred in the Earth,
and therefore call'd Earth-worms, or Worms
simply without any addition, such are the Dew-
worm, Red worm, Brandling, Gilt-tail, Tag-tail
and Meadow worm; others are bred on Herbs,
Plants or Trees, as Palmers or Wool-beds,
Catterpillers, Oak worm, and Cabbage or
Colewort worm: Others on Excrements, or
some dead Flesh, as Gentles, &c. of all which
this Chapter treats.

**Dew worm, Garden worm, Lob worm
or Twatchell.**

2. Are but one Worm, although called in
different places by all the said names, and its
the principal Worm for Salmon's, Chevins,
Trouts, Barbels and Eels that are of the great-
est size, but for smaller Fish, tho' of the same
species, its not so proper, of these, some

called Squirrel-tails, which have a red streak down the back and a broad belly, and these are esteemed the best, because they are toughest, most lively, and live longest in the Water, for with a dead Worm you are in all probability to catch little or nothing. This Worm is found in a Garden or Church-Yard, late in a Summers Evening, with a Lanthorn.

Brandling, Gilt-tails; and Red-worms,

3. Are the principal Worms for all sorts of Fish, and are generally to be found in old Dung-hills, or some very rotten place near to them, but usually in Cow Dung, or Hogs-Dung rather than Horse-dung, which is somewhat too hot and dry for them, but the best are to be found in Tanners bark, which they cast up in heaps after they have used it about their Leather. These, especially the two first, are the prime Worms Anglers use for Trouts, Graylings, Salmon smelts, Gudgeon, Plounder, Pearch, Tench and Bream; These 3 last take the red-Worm well scoured, very well: The Brandlings and Gilt-tails are taken by Trouts and Graylings, both in muddy and clear waters, but the red worm best in muddy waters. Some say the Brandling is the best Worm for a Trout, others the Gilt-tail, but if you Angle with two Worms on the Hook at once, as is generally used for Trouts in muddy waters, then put both

both a Brandling and Gilt-tail on the Hook at once, the Gilt-tail the latter.

Marsh or Meadow Worms

4. Are got out of Marsh ground, or the fertile banks of Rivers, and is a little blewish, and should be well scowred, and then its both tough and sprightly. 'Tis a choise Worm in *March, April, and September*, for Trouts, Salmon Smelts, Gudgeon, Grayling and Flounder.

Tagtail

5. Is a Worm of the colour of a mans hand, or a pale flesh colour, with a yellow tag on his tail, about half an inch long; They are found in Marled Lands or Meadows, after a shower of Rain, or in a morning in weather that is calm, not cold, in *March and April*, its a very good Worm for Trouts, and there are Anglers that affirm that there is not a better Bait in the World for a Trout, if you Angle with them whilst the Water is discoloured by Rain, some commend it likewise for a Grayling.

6. Note, that Dew-worm, Red-worm, and Meadow-worm will abide more scowring than any other of the before mentioned Worms, and are better for long keeping,

How to Order, keep, and scour Worms.

7. Put your Worms into very good long Moss, whether white, red or green is not much material, but the soft white Moss that grows on some Hearths is best (but it is difficult to be found in some Places and Countreys,) wash it well, and cleanse it from all earth and filth, wring it very dry, then put your Moss and Worms into an earthen Pot, cover it close that they crawl not out, set it in a cool place in Summer, and in Winter in a warm place, that the Frost kill them not; every third day in Summer change the Moss, once a week in the Winter: The longer you keep them, especially the Log-worm, Marsh-worm and Red-worm, before you use them, the better: Some mingle Camomil or Fennel with the Moss. Clean scowering Worms, makes them redder, clearer, tougher, sprightlier, live long on the Hook, and keep colour, and consequently more desirable by Fish. If you be in hast, a little Bole armoniack put to them will further your desire, and make them scour in a short time: Or you may put the Dew-worm and Red-worm 4 or 5 hours in water, and they will scour themselves, but be very weak, yet a few hours in good Moss will recover them. Then observe when the knot near the middle of the Bream begins to swell, he's sick, and if not well looked to, is near Dying but lest they Die,

20 THE FINGERS

you may feed them with crumbs of Bread and Milk, or fine flower and milk, or the Yolk of an Egg and sweet Cream coagulated over the Fire; give them a little and often.

Or if you be in haste, put your Bradlings, Gilt-tails, &c. into Moss that is exceeding wet and it will quickly scour them, but not keep them long, but when you go to Angle, remove them into Moss out of which the water is well wrung or squeezed.

Some wet their Moss very well in sweet Milk or Alewort (in which there hath been no Hops,) and then squeeze it pretty well and over-night put the Worms therein they intend to use the next day, and think Fish like them better; but the Worms must not remain long in Moss thus wet in Milk or Alewort; regard it will much swell them, and in 24 hours spoil them; but if you put them in fresh Moss and Water it will well revive them.

Others, and expert Anglers keep them in Moss and good store of Earth cast out of a Grave; the less time the party hath been Buried the better, and put them in fresh Moss and some of this Earth when they go to Angle and those that use this much, boast of its excellency in alluring Fish.

I know some ingenious Anglers, that in the Spring, and for a muddy water, use to shave Riddle or red Oker (with which people in Lancashire use to mark their Sheep) into the Moss they keep their Worms in, and sometimes the

Baits will be taken eagerly, when the brighter, that in those kept in Moss and Water only will not at all be taken, and perhaps within an hour again the bright ones will be taken, and the radled worms refused. Now since all ways are discovered to you for keeping and ordering your Worms, elect that way which Experience assures you to be the best; only this let me observe, That if I could otherwise help I would never have my Brandlings and Gilt-tails kept in Moss, and the water well squeezed out of it (which way I only use) less than 48 hours, or above 8 days, but I often Angle with them when they are not scoured above 16 hours, but 'tis not so good.

Palmer fly, Palmer fly, and Wool-bed.

8. Are all one Worm, bred on Herbs and Trees, and is, if not a perfect Caterpillar, yet a species thereof; These are rough and woolly on the outward parts, hence by some called Wool-beds, and are good Baits either for Trout, Chub, Grayling or Dace, Palmer fly and May-fly are the very ground of all Fly-angling.

Cater-

ni 81

Catterpillars, Oak worm, Cabbage
worm, Colewort worm, Palmworm
worm, or Gub, Crabtree-worm, or
Jack,

Are Worms bred on Herbs or Trees, and
may be kept with the Leaves of those Trees, or
Herbs on which they are bred, by renewing the
Leaves often in a day, and putting in fresh in
stead of the old ones; the Boxes they are kept
in should have a few small holes bored therein
to let in the Air: But you may keep them better
as is already directed, *cap. 3, sect. 16. in Withy Tree*
Bark.

These are good Baits for Chub, Roch, Dace, five
Trout, &c., and fish bite much better at the ture,
Oak-worm, or any Worm bred on Trees, if you Angle with the same when they are
show themselves on the top of the water (as some
with the natural Fly) than if you use it under
for when a gale of wind shaketh the Trees,
the Worms fall into the water, and presently
rise and float on the top, where fish rise at them
as at Flies; and indeed they sink not, till torn
and beaten by the Waves or Stream, and then
they dye and lose their native colour, and
the fish (as you may perceive by those on your
hook) value them not, although these sort of
Baits are taken by Roch, Dace and Chub well
at the top of the Water, yet you may Angle
18 inches or lower within the water, and the

do very well, or you may put one on the point
of a dub- fly hook, and dip with it, as dub with
the Ash-fly and one of these on the point of the
Hook for Trouts. The Oak-worm is a very
good Bait, and of a fine green colour, and in
Ponds is a Marthurer of Roch and Dace.

To get these Baits, beat on an Oak, Crabtree
or Hawthorn that grows over an High way or
bare place, and they'l fall for you to gather;
or go to Cabbages, or Coleworts, &c. and there
seek for them.

Some think the Palmer-worm, Carerpillar,
&c. are bred from a Dew left on the leaves of
Trees, Herbs or Flowers, Coleworts or Caba-
ges, which being condensed by the Suns genera-
tive heat, do in three days become living Crea-
tures, of several shapes and colours, some be-
ing hard and tough, some smooth and soft, some
are horned in their head, some in their tail,
some have none; some have hair on them, some
none; some of them are bred of the eggs or
spawn of the Catterpillars, and in time turn to
be Butterflies; and generally all Flies being
bred of putrefaction, receive Life or vivification
by the Suns heat furthers or disposes the Seminal
forties, by which they are bred unto anima-
tion.

Worms

9. Are of two sorts, the one found or bred
in mellow, refty, heathy, sandy, light soils, and

gathered after the Plow, when the Land is first
broken up from the snow, (and is
White Grub call'd the Earth-bob, white-grub
and *White* or white-bait,) and is a Worm
bait. as big as two Maggots, hath a
red head, and is all soft and full of whitish
Guts; you may easily know in what ground
most are, for there the Crows will be watchful
and follow the Plow very close, or you your
self may dig one spade graft deep for them in
sandy, heathy ground that has lain long rest
from the Plow, and find sufficient of them.

These are a choice Bait from the 1 of *Novem-*
ber, until after mid *April* for Chub, Roch
Dace, Salmon smelts, Trout, Bream and
Carp,

When you gather these, put them into a Pot
or Firkin, with sufficient of the Soil they were
bred in, to preserve them, then stop the Veil
set exceeding close, or all will spoil, set it
where neither Wind nor Frost may offend them,
and they will keep all Winter for use.

Some, in the morning they go to Angle, boil
those they intend to use that day, in Milk or
Water, one or two minutes, and then pour
them on a Sieve, but they'll not keep after
boyling above 2 days: in like manner you
may boil the brood of Wasps, Hornets, Hum-
ble Bees, &c. some put these Baits in a little
Earth and Honey the day before they Angle
with them for Carp or Bream, which boyling
makes them tough, plump and white.

Cod-turd Bob, or Clap-bait

10. The other Bob is found under a Cow-turd (from about *May* day, until about *Michaelmas*) that rests on such a ground as the other is found in, and is also called a Clap-bait in some places; 'tis an excellent Bait for Trout if you Angle with it as a Cod-bait is used on the top of the water with a bristled hook; only you may sometimes put a pair of Wings and head, such as is used for Dub-fly, on the top of the Hook. This Bait is almost like a Gentle, but bigger and is kept in wet Moss, but above 3 or 4 days it will not keep, it may be kept as Cod-bait is, at *chap. 3. sect. 16.* in withy Bark. Fish of all sorts likewise take the Clap-bait within water, as the Chub, Trout, Grayling, Rock, Dace, Carp, Tench, &c. I think for Trout and Smelt, you may imitate it with yellow Wax.

Cod-bait, Cadisworm, Cadbait or Case-worm

11. Are all one and the same Bait, and of these there are two sorts, some say 3; one bred under Stones that lie a little hollow in shallow Rivers, or small Brooks, in a very fine Gravel-Case, or Husk, these are yellow when ripe; the other in Pits, Ponds, slow running Rivers, or Ditches, in Cases or Husks of Sticks, Straws,

or Rushes. Both are excellent for Trout and Grayling; and most sort of Fish, as Carp, Tench Chub, Roach, Dace and Bleak.

The green sort bred in Pits, Ponds, and Ditches, are found in *March* before the yellow ones come; the other yellow sort come in *May*, or the end of *April*, and are out of season in *July*, a third sort, but smaller, come in again in *August*.

12. These Codbaits cannot endure the Wind and Cold; therefore keep them in a thick woollen bag with some Gravel amongst them, wet them once a day if in the House, but oftner in hot weather; when you carry them forth, fill the bag full of water, then hold the mouth close that they drop not out, and so let the water run from them; thus they have been kept three weeks; or you may put them in an earthen Pot full of water, with some Gravel at the bottom; and take them forth into your bag as you use them, but the best way of keeping them is as before is directed at *cap. 3. sect. 16.*

Various ways of Angling with the Cod-bait.

13. One may Angle several ways with Cod-baits, either at bottom with a float, or within a foot of the bottom, at mid-water or at top; but if in a clear water for the Trout or Grayling, use fine and smallest Lines almost length of Rod, and very light Leaded, if within

water. Sometimes you may (when you use a float) put on 2 or 3 together, and sometimes Cod-bait to very great effect is joyned with a Worm, and sometimes to an Artificial Fly to cover the point of the Hook; sometimes its put on the point of the Hook after an Oak fly, and then they dſo with it, or, which I like better, to let them ſink 9 or 10 inches within the water, continually raiſing; and gently moving it. And ſome ſay Cod-bait when uſed by it ſelf is always to be Angled with at the bottom, and with the fineſt tackle, and that it is for all times of the Year the moſt holding Bait of all other whatever, both for Trout and Grayling: Others there are that affirm The beſt way to Angle with Codbait, is to Fiſh with it on the top of the water for Trout or Grayling, as you do with the Fly, and it muſt ſtand on the ſhank of the Hook, as doth the Artificial Fly (for if it come into the bent of the Hook; the Fiſh will little or not at all value it, nor if you pull the blew gut out of it) and to make it keep that place, you muſt when you ſet on or whip your Hook, faſten a ſtiff Horſe hair, or Hogs Bristle under the Silk with the end ſtanding out about a Straws breadth at the head of the hook, from under the ſilk, and pointing towards the Line, and this will keep it either from ſlipping totally off, and from ſliding back into the bent of the hook, by which means your Whipping would be left naked and

This is called a Whipped Hook when thus armed or whipt.

30
bare, and is neither so lightly, nor so likely to be taken, to remedy which (because it often so falls out) some always whip the Hook they design for this Bait with the whitest Horse hair, which it self will resemble and shine like that bait, and consequently do more good or less harm than whipping with Silk or any other colour; Thus used its an excellent bait for a Trout. You may if you please place a small slender Lead upon the shank of the Hook, to sink the bait, and draw the Codbait over the Lead.

Artificial Codbait.

You may make for Trouts and Salmon smelts, an Artificial or Counterfeit Cod-bait, by making the body of yellow Bee Wax, and the head of black Silk, and a little dubbing black; This you must be often raising from the bottom and let it sink again, or you may do it by making the body of yellow Wash Leather, or rather Shammy or Buff, and the head of black Silk. In a muddy water, Trouts will not take the Codbait, therefore only Angle with them in clear waters.

Codbait is a very excellent Bait both for Trout and Grayling, and likewise for other Fish, as Chub, Roch, Dace, Salmon smelts, Pearch, Carp, Tench and Bleak; if you imitate the Cod-bait with yellow Bee-Wax, and make the head of black

Some persons make the counterfeit Cod-bait of yell. w. Bee-Wax; and an artificial

Artificial dub'd Bead, black dubbing, and black silk, and perform the same as the head, and Angle therewith as at dub-fly. very artificially, its an incomparable Bait for Trouts and Salmon finets: some

make use of a piece of a small yellow Wax Candle to imitate the Cod-bait, and put a dub head and wings on top of the Hook.

Bark-worm or Ash-grub

14. Are all one and the same; and is plump, milk-white, bent round from head to tail, and exceeding tender, with a red head resembling a young Dore, or Humble Bee, its in season all the year, especially from *Michaelmas* until mid *May* or *June*. Its the most proper Bait save any but the Fly and Cod-bait for the Grayling; but Chub, Roch and Dace will likewise take it.

Its found under the Bark of an Oak, Ash, Alder or Birch, especially if they lye a year or more after they are fallen: likewise its found in the body of a rotted Alder; if you break it with an Ax, but be careful only to shake the Tree in pieces with beating, and crush not the Worm, you may also find it under the Bark of the Stump of a Tree, if decayed.

He is very tender, therefore to be baited on such a bristled hook as before is directed for the Cod-bait, and hee's to be baited thus, viz. the hook is to be put in under the head or claps

of the bait, and guided down the middle of the belly, without suffering it to peep out by the way, (for then it will issue out water and milk, all nothing but the skin remain, and the bent of the Hook will appear black through it) till the point of the hook come so low, that the head of the bait may rest and stick on the bristle that comes out to hold it, by which means it can neither slip of it self, neither will the force of the Stream, nor quick pulling out on any mistake, strip it off. This bait is usually kept in bran, and thereby grows tougher.

How to Angle for a Grayling with an Aslagrub.

For Grayling you are to Angle with this bait with the smallest Lines, such as is directed for a Trout, with a running line in a clear water, and you are always to use a small Float, and the least weight of plumb or Lead you can, that will but sink, and that the swiftness of the Stream will allow, and your Bait is always to be 5 or 6 inches from the bottom; but for other Fish, as Chub, Roch, Dace, you may use Lines and Tackle proper for them, and Angle as is suitable for their humor.

Flag-worm, or Dock-worm.

15. Are all one, to find them do thus: Go to an old Pond or Bit where there are store of Flags (or as some call them Sedges,) pull some up by the roots, then shake those roots in the water

water, till all the mud and dirt be washed away from them, then amongst the small strings or fibres that grow to the roots, you'll find little husks or cases of a reddish or yellowish, and some of other colours; open these carefully with a Pin, and you'll find in them a little small Worm, pale, yellow or white as a Gentle, but longer and slenderer, with rows of feet all down his belly, and a red head. This is an exceeding good bait for Grayling, and likewise for Tench, Bream and Carp. If you pull the Flags in sunder, and cut open the round Stalk, you'll also find a Worm like the former in the husk, but tougher, and in that respect better: both these Worms are to be kept in bran, and baited on the bristled hook as the Ash-grub, and when you Angle for Grayling with them, use a Float and the smallest Lines, and the bait to be 5 or 6 inches from ground. A Trout rarely takes either Ash-grub, or Flag-worm.

Gentles, or Maggots

16. Are kept with dead Flesh, beasts Liver or Suet, or which is better, keep, cleanse or scour them in Meal or Wheat-bran. You may breed them by pricking a beasts Liver full of Holes; hang it in the Sun in Summer time, and set under an old couffe barret or small Ferkin with Clay and Bran in it; into which they will drop; and therein cleanse themselves, and be always ready for use, and thus Gentles may be

created until *Michaelmas*, but if you would fish with them from *Michaelmas* to *May*, then get a dead Cat, Kite, or other Carrion, at the latter end of *September*, and let it lie Fly-blown, and when the Gentles begin to be alive, stir, or creep, then bury it, and then in soft moist Earth, deep in the ground, that the Frost kill them not, and they'll serve to use till *March* or *April* following, about which time they'll turn to be Flies.

Gentles are sometimes added to a Worm, and sometimes put on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, for Salmon Smelts, but most commonly they are used by themselves; when you go to Fish with Gentles, put them in a Horn (wherein are small holes bored to let in air) with some Wheat-bran only. And some shave some of a Barbers Sweet Wash-ball into the bran.

Others anoint the Horn wherein the Gentles are in bran, with Honey, and others perfume the Horn wherein they are kept with Musk and Civet, you may imitate a Gentle with white Jersey Wooll, if you be mindful to joyn it to another bait or fly, for Salmon-Smelts.

Gentles are very good baits for Roch, Dace, Chub, Carp, Tench, Barbel and Bleak.

Sheeps Blood.

17. Dry it in the Air upon a board or trencher

meat, till it become pretty hard, then cut it into small pieces, proportioned for the size of the Hook, some add a little Salt to it, which keeps it from growing black, and say, it makes it not worse but better, its a good bait for Chub, Roch, and Dace, if rightly ordered.

Grain, Wheat, Malt.

18. When you use Grain, as Malt, Wheat, &c. boyl it soft in milk, or which is liked better, in sweet Wort, and peel off the outward rind, which is the bran, and then use it, or if you will, you may then fry it in Honey and Milk, or steep it in some strong scented Oyle, as Amber, Spike, Polypody, Ivy, Annise, Turpentine, &c. For Fish can smell, else Nature had bestowed Nostrils in vain on them, which were ridiculous to think. Grain is a good bait either in Winter or Summer, for Chub, Roch, Dace and Bleak.

Ant-Flv.

19. When the Ant-fly is plentifullest (which is in the end of *June, July, August*, and most of *September*) go to the Ant-Hills where they breed, take a great handful of the Earth, with as much of the root of the Grass that groweth on those Hillocks, put all into a large glass bottle, then gather a great quantity of the blackest Ant-flies, their bodies and wings undrill-

put them into a Bottle or Firkin, (if you would keep them long) first washed with Honey, or Water and Honey, these in any stream and cleer Water, are a deadly bait for Roch, Dace, and Chub, and you must Angle with them under the Water, no less than a handfull from the bottom.

Take an Ant-fly or May-fly, sink him with a little Lead to the bottom, near to the Piles, posts of a bridge, post of a Weir, or any deep places, where Roches lye quietly, and then pull your Fly up very leisurely, and usually a Roch will follow your bait, to the very top of the water, and gaze on it there, and run at it, and take it, least the Fly escape him. Ant fly may be kept alive, as is directed two or three Months.

Young brood of Wasps, Hornets and Humble-Bees.

20. Dry them upon a Fire-shovel or Tile-stone, or in an Oven, cooling after baking, lest they burn, and to avoid that, lay them on a thin board or chip, and cover them with another, so supported as not to crush them, or else clap two cakes together, this way they will keep long, and stick on the Hook well: if you boyl them a minute or two in water or milk, they grow black in a few days, but are good for present use, these are singular good baits for Roch, Dace and Chub, and you may try them

Carp, Tench and Bream, which I fancy
all scarce refuse them.

Salmon Spawn

21. Is a very good bait for Chub. Take
the Spawn and boil it so hard as to stick on the
hook, and then use it, or not boiled at all is u-
sed by some; others take the Spawn and put
good store of Salt to it, and hang the same in a
linen bag in the Kitchen, but far off the Fire,
and it will be hard, and then they steep it
the night before it is used in Strong Waters;
some expert Anglers preserve Salmon-Spawn
from pineing with Salt, or discolouring with
moisture, by laying it upon Wooll in a pot, one
layer of Spawn and another of Wooll, to the fil-
ling of the Pot, and tis a lovely bait for the Win-
ter and Spring, especially if used where Sal-
mons use to Spawn, for thither the Fish are ga-
thered, and there expect it.

Minnow Toach and Bull-Head

22. Are baits for Pike, Peareh, Chub, Bel,
and great Trout; The Trout takes these baits,
about a Foot within water, and sometimes low-
er in the deeps, in *March, April* and *Sep-*
tember, when the Wind is in the South, or
southwest, and bloweth strongly, curling the
waters and raising high waves, in Summer-
months, he takes them not in the day time, un-
less

lets the day be dark and the Wind high, then you must add some Lead to the Line, and sink these baits to the bottom, for the Trout will not take them at mid-water, in a cleer water in Summer, and although these baits are only taken by Pike and Trout in a cleer water in the day time, yet you may bait night Hoods with them, and they are an excellent bait either for Chub, Pike, Trout or Eel, in the night. Minnows of a middle size and whitish are the best, tho the Minnow is a very good bait for Jack, Pearch and Trout, yet Experience teaches me, that a small Loach or Bull-Head, his gills being cut off, are better than Minnows in many degrees. When you Angle with Minnows, small Loach or Bull-head for Trout, be sure the bait turn quick, and be always in motion.

Lamprey, Pride or Heaven Eyes

23. Are all one, and like unto small Eels, no thicker than a straw, and may be found in sandy muddy heaps in Rivers near the side almost as easily as Worms in a Dung-hill, and are good baits either by night or day for Chub and Eels, so are small Eel-brood for Chubs.

Snails.

24. Both the white and black Snail, his bell, &c. that the white appear, are good baits for

the Chub, very early in the morning, but in the heat of the day he cares not for them, likewise Trouts and Eels will take them at the Night-Hook, in the night.

Grasshopper.

25. Fish take them best, in the latter end of June, all July and August, cut off their Legs and outwards wings, the middle size are best. For Trout or Grayling, you may Lead your Hook on the shank, with a slender plate of Lead, made narrowest and slenderest at the point of the Hook, that the plate may come over it, then draw him over the Lead, after put a lesser or a Cod-bait on the point, and keep your bait in continual motion, lifting it up and sinking again, pull off the Grasshoppers uppermost Wings, a Chub will likewise very well take this bait.

Others, and very expert Anglers too, use with good success, only the Tail or half of the Grasshopper, putting on the Hook first a young Beetle, or Sharn-bud, which is found in Cow-turd, of a day or two old, and they take the higher hard Wings, and then she puts forth a long pair, coloured like those of the Padlock: this in a close water, and which breeds a large Trout, is as killing a bait as any whatever, but tis not so good in a shallow, cleer and open River, by the opinion of many, you may use with the Grass-hopper, either for Chub or Trout.

Water.

46 THE FISHES.
Water-Cricket, Water-Tobacco or Creeper

26. Are all one, and are excellent good for a Trout in *March, April* or before, 'tis found under hollow-stones in the Water, and you may fish within half a foot or a foot off the bottom; others let it drag on the ground, and other and expert Anglers too affirm, that if you dabble in the streams about noon, on a Sun-shiny day, and so for two or three hours therewith in the Month of *April* for Trouts, that 'tis a Musthering bait; 'tis always to be used in a clear water, and is not found in every River. These creepers always turn into Stone-flies about *May*.

Lip-Berries

27. Whose true name is *Aron-Berries*, or Berries of *Cockow-pints* or *Wake-Robin*, these berries proceed from the Herb *Aron*, and are ripe and fit for use in *July* and *August*, and are of a lovely Red or Orange colour, and transparent, and are good baits for *Rock*, and especially *Chub*. Any Apothecary will shew you the Herb in the Spring, and do you look for the berries or fruit in *July* and *August*.

Cherries, Red-berries and Black-Berries

28. Are baits for Chubs, and they will take them.

them best in Ponds or Rivers, where such trees
grow near the water, and such fruit customa-
rily dropt into them, sometimes a Carp will
take them.

Oat-Cake, or Cheese

29. Are good baits to Angle with for Chub,
Roch, Dace and Barbel, when you use a ledger
bait, your Cheese may be kept a day or two
(if it be not new which it ought to be) in a wet
linnen Cloth, or steeped a little in Honey.

To keep baits for Pike.

30. Carry baits for Pike, as small Roch,
Dace, Gudgeon, Salmon Smelt, Minow,
small Trout, and small Eels in Bran,
which will dry up the slimy moisture, that is on
them, and so keep them longer, and cause
them stick more firmly on the Hook, besides
there is a green watery substance, that issu-
eth out of Fish, which will infect and rot them,
but the Bran dryeth up the same, and preven-
teth that mischief.

Oak-Fly, Ash-Fly, or Woodcock-Fly.

31. Is call'd by all these names, in different
places, and is a very good Fly, from the begin-
ning of May, until the end of August, its a
brownish fly, and found on the body of an Oak,

or Ash, and stands frequently with his head downwards, towards the root of the Tree, is very proper for a Trout, and the best way to use it, is to put one on the Hook, and sometimes two, and at the point of the Hook a Cod-bait, and let them sink 6 Inches, or a Foot into the water, and then raise it again gently, having a short dubbing Line, and it is a deadly bait for a Trout in a cleer water, and sometimes instead of a Cod-bait use an Oak-worm, or green grub got of an Haw-thorn: some dub it with black wooll, Isabella coloured Mohair, and bright brownish Bears hair, wrapt on with yellow Silk, but the head of an Ash colour. Others dub it with an Orange tawny and black ground. Others with blackish Wooll and gold Twist about it, the wings must be the brown of a Mallards Feather, if you could but once dub it aright, there would be no need of the natural one.

Stone-fly and green Drake.

32. I shall say nothing of them here, because I shall exactly Describe them when I come to Dub-fly Angling.

Hawthorn Fly

33. Is a black-fly, to be found on every Hawthorn bush, after the leaves are come forth.

and is a Fly to be used for fishing in some Rivers.

CHAP. V.

Fish Eyes.

34. Pull out the Eyes of those Fish you catch, and put them on the Hook, and they are an excellent bait for most sort of Fish.

A Rule about Baits.

35. Fish take all sorts of baits most eagerly and freely; and with the least suspicion or bogging, when you present this same unto them in such order and manner as Nature affords them; for as themselves ordinary gather them, and some are peculiar to certain Countries and Rivers, of which every Angler may in his own place make his own Observation; as some of the foregoing baits will be taken in some particular Rivers, and not in others, and are found in some Rivers and not in others, and the same baits are taken earlier in some Rivers than others, and sooner or later in some years than others; according to the quality and season of the year, although in general ground-baits are useful and certain, almost in every River, yet so is not the Fly, which varies in sort and kind or proportion, almost in every River, nay in the very same River at 3 or 6 miles distance.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of PASTS.

THIS Chapter Treats only of Pasts, which might have been comprehended under the general Notion of Baits, yet since they are Artificial ones, and to be Angled with at ground or within the water, I judg'd it best to Discourse of them distinctly, in a Chapter by themselves, and although there are or may be as many and distinct Pasts, as the luxuries of every fancy will suggest, yet the subsequent are of best Estimation.

Pasts.

1. Take bean flower, and if that be not to be got, then wheat flower, and the tenderest part of the leg of a young Rabbet, whelp or ratling, as much Virgins Wax and Sheep Suet, beat them in a Mortar till they be perfectly incorporated, then with a little clarified Honey, temper them before the fire into a Past: some omit the Bean and Wheat flower.

2. Take Sheeps Kidney Suet, as much Cheese, fine flower or Manchet, make it into a Past, and allay its stiffness with clarified Honey.

3. Take Sheep's blood, Cheese, Fine Mustard, Clarified Honey, make all into a Past.

4. Take Cherries (the Stones being taken out) Sheep's blood, fine Mustard, and Saffron to colour it with, and make a Past.

5. Take the fattest old Cheese, and strongest of the Rennet, Mutton-Kidney Suet, Wheat flower and Anniseed Water (and if for Chub add some roasted Bacon) beat all very small into a fine Past.

6. Take the fattest old Cheese and strongest of the Rennet, Mutton-Kidney Suet, and Turmeric reduced into a fine powder, work all into a Past, add the Turmeric only till the Past become of a very fine lovely yellow colour, this is excellent for Chubin.

Observations on Past.

7. In September and all Winter, when you Angle for Chub, Carp and Bream with Past, let the bait be as big as a large Hazel Nut; but for Roach and Dace, the bigness of a large Pea, or ordinary Bean is sufficient.

8. You may add to any Past, *Asa fetida*, Oyl of *Polypody* of the Oak, Oyl Ivy, or the Gum of Ivy, and many other things, and try whether they will encrease the Sport.

9. Into all sort of Pasts whatever, beat Cotton Wool, Shaved Lin, or fine Flax into it, which will make it stick well on the Hook, and wash off, and if you would have the Past

32
keep long, put Virgin Wax and Clarified Honey into it.

10. When you Angle with Past, Thave a small Hook, quick Bye, a mince Mand and Rod, and that somewhat stiff too, or both bait and Fish are lost, and you must strike at the very first time you perceive them bite, and Past is to be used in Firs, Ponds, Mears, slow running Rivers, or standing waters: only Note that this Rule is General, and holds in all very tender baits.

11. Past is a very good bait for Chub, Rock, Dace, Barbel, Carp, Tench and Bream and Bleak.

12. When you Angle with Past, or any very tender bait, use a Float of Quill, rather than of Cork.

13. Some poupe strong Cheese with fresh Butter and Saffron (to colour it) in a Mortar, and make a Past thereof.

14. Take Flower made of fine Manthegall Butter, and Saffron to colour it, and make a Past, and you'll find it an excellent Bait for Rock and Dace, &c.

CHAP

CHAP. VI.

*Oyntments to Alure Fish to
the Bait.*

NEXT follow Oyntments and Receipts, which I have read and been informed of, by several knowing Anglers, for the better furtherance of this Sport, some whereof I have Experienced; and tho I found them advantageous to my Recreation, yet far from so high a degree as has been pretended to me; nevertheless I shall present you with them, and if you'll be at the expence and labour of a Tryal, you may Elest those for your daily use, which on your own Experience you find to be the best, and the first shall be one highly commended by Monsieur *Charrai* (Operator and Apothecary Royal to the present French King, Lewis the 14.) in his *Pharmacopœia*, printed at London, part the second, f. 245.

I. Take Mans Fat and Cats Fat, of each half an Ounce, Mummy finely powdered three Drams, Cummin-seed finely powdered, one Dram, distilled Oyl of Arnise, and Spike, of each six Drops, Civet two Grains, and Camphir 4 Grains, make an Oyntment according to Art, and when you Angle, about 8 Inches of the Line next the Hook therewith, and keep

it in a pewter Box, made something taper, and when you use this Oynement, never Angle with less than three Hairs next Hook, because if you Angle but with one hair, it will not stick on.

2. Take Gum-Ivy, and put thereof a good quantity into a Box made of Oak (such as Apothecaries use of White-wood, and long for Pills) and chafe and rub the inside of the box with this Gum, and when you Angle put three or four Worms therein, letting them remain but a short time (for if long it kills them) and then take them out and Fish with them, putting more in their stead out of the worm-bag and Moss, and thus do all day.

3. To get Gum-Ivy, at Michaelmas or Spring, drive several great Nails into large Ivy stalks, and wriggle the same till they become very loose, and let them remain, and a Gum will issue thereout. Slit in the Spring and at Michaelmas several great Ivy stalks, and visit them once a Month to see if Gum flow from the wounded part.

4. Take *Assa-fetida*, half an ounce, Camphir two Drams, bray them well together with some drops of Oyl Olive, and put it in a pewter Box, and use it as the first Receipt of this Chapter; some instead of Oyl Olive, use the Chymical Oyl of Lavender and Camomill, and some add the quantity of a Nutmeg of Venice Turpentine to it.

5. Take Venice Turpentine and beat till

Honey, and Oyl of Polybody of the Oak drawn by Retort, mix all together, and use it as the first Receipt of this Chapter.

6. Take Oyl of Ivy-berries, made by expression or infusion, and put some in a Box, and use it as is directed in the second Receipt of this Chapter.

7. Dissolve Gum Ivy in the Oyl of Spike, and anoint the bait therewith.

8. Put Camphir into the Moss, wherein are the Worms the day you Angle,

9. Dissolve two ounces of Gum Ivy, in a gill of Spring water, then mix these together in the like quantity of the Oyl of Sweet Almonds, then take what quantity of Worms you intend to use that day (first well scoured in Moss) and put them in linnen Thrums, first well washed in Spring water, and squeez'd, then wet the same Thrums in this Composition, and put the Thrums and Worms into a Linnen bag, and use them.

10. Take Asa fetida 3 Drams, Spikenard of Spain one Dram, put them in a Pint of Spring-water, let them stand in a shady place 14 days in the ground, then take it out, and strain it through a linnen cloth, and put to the liquor one Dram of *Spiritus Casti*, and keep it close in a strong glass Bottle, and when you go to Angle take what quantity you intend to use that day of Worms (first well scoured in Moss) and put them upon a pewter Sancer, and pour a little of this water upon them, then put them

in the Moss again, and use them.

11. Take Juyce of Camomill half a Spoonfull, Chymical Oyl of Spike one Dram, and Oyl of Comfrey by Infusion, one Dram and an half, Goose Grease two Drains, these being well dissolved over the Fire, let stand until cold, then put it into a strong Glass Bottle, which let be unstopt 3 or 4 days, then stop it very well; when you Angle anoint the same there with.

12. Take a handful of Houfleck, half a handful of inner green bark of the Ivy stalk, pound these well together, and press the Juyce thereof, and wet your Moss therewith, and when you Angle put 6 or 8 Worms therein, out of the other Worm-bag, and when spent by fishing, do the like.

13. Some use the Juyce of Nettles and Houfleck, as the last, and some only the Juyce of Houfleck.

14. Some anoint their bait with the Marrow got out of a Herons Thigh bone.

15. Take the Bones or Skull of a Dead man, at the opening of a Grave, and beat the same into powder, and put of this powder in the Moss wherein you keep your Worms, but others like Grave Earth as well.

General Directions and Observations.

3. Before you set out to Angle, see that your Air be good, sweet, fine, and agreeable to the Liver and Season, and likewise your Tackle suitable, for if otherwise you had better stay at home.

4. Life

4. Use Shoemakers wax to the Tread or Silk with which you make or mend either Rod or Fly: for it holds more firmly and sticks better then any other.

5. When you have hooked a good Fish, have an especial care to keep the Rod bent, least he run to the end of the Line, and break either Hook or Hold.

6. Angle for all sort of Fish whatever in that part of the River, where his haunt is described to be.

Fishes general Haunt.

7. Where any Weeds Roots of Trees, Stones, Wood or other rubbish, its often good, but, very troublesome Angling: for to such places Fishes resort for warmth and security, so likewise in Whirl-pools: for they are like pits in Rivers, and are seldom unfurnished of good Fish, likewise at Weirs, Mill-streams, piles, posts, and pillars of Bridges, Flood-gates, Cataracts and Falls of Waters, the Eddies betwixt two Streams, the returns of a Stream and the side of a Stream, are good places generally to Angle in, and in Summer all Fish generally lay in the more shallow part of the River, or in a slow swift or gentle stream, except Garp, Tench, and Eel in Winter, all fly into the deep still places where it ebberth and floweth, Fish do best bite best, in the Ebb most usually, sometimes when it floweth, rarely at full water, more

Arches of bridges, Weirs or Flood-Gates.

8. When any Fish have taken the Hook from you, if it be not swallowed into their Gorge, they will live, either the water will cause it to rust, and in time wear away, or the Fish will go to the bottom, and there root like a Hog on the Gravel, till they either rub it out, or break the Hook in the middle.

How to feed Fish.

9. Into such places as you use to Angle once a Week at least, cast in all sorts of Corn boyled soft, grains steeped in blood, blood dried and cut into pieces, Snails, Worms chopt into peices, peices of Fowl or Beasts Guts, Beasts Livers, Cheese chewed; especially for Carp, Tench, Chub, Roch, Dace, Barbel and Bream, you cannot feed too often or too much; this course draweth the Fish to the place you desire, and there keeps them together, cast in about twenty Grains of ground Malt, or Beans ground, now and then as you Angle, or chewed Oat-Cake or Cheese: but by no means when you Angle in a Stream, cast them in at your Hook, but something above where you Angle, lest the Stream carry them beyond the Hook, and so instead of drawing them to you, draw them beyond you.

10. If you Angle at any place you have once or twice baited, and find no sport, if there have been there before you, or no grand

Impediment in the Season or, Water appears, be assured Pike or Perch (if they breed in that River) have there taken up their quarters and affright all other Fish thence, for fear of being made a prey: your only remedy is presently to Angle for them, with suitable Tackle and baits, and when they are caught, the others will repossess themselves of their former station:

To know what Bait and Fly Fish take.

11. The first Fish you catch, rip up his belly, and you may then see his Stomach, its known by its largeness and place, lying from the Gills to the small Guts, take it out very tenderly (if you bruise it your labour is lost) and with a sharp Pen knife cut it open without bruising, and then you'll find his Food in it, and thereby discover what bait at that instant the Fish take best, Flyes or Ground-baits, and so fit them accordingly, and if you have a magnifying Glass, you may (with some pleasure to you) easily discover the very true colour of the Fly, and some can do it pretty well without a Glass.

12. Keep the Sun (and Moon if Night) before you, if your eyes will endure it, at least be sure to have these Planets on your side, for if they be on your back, both your self and Fish will with its shadow offend much, and the Fish see further and clearer, when they look towards those Lights, then the contrary.

you may experiment this, in a dark night if a man come between you and any Light, you see him clearly, but not at all if the Light come betwixt you and him.

13. All Fish whatever that swim in Rivers are wholesomer, pleasanter, and far better tasted than those of the same kind that live in Pits, Ponds, Meers and standing waters.

14. A Hog back and a little head, either to Trout, Salmon, or any other Fish, are a sign they are in Season.

15. Let all baits and Flies whatsoever fall gently first into the Water, before any other part of the Line, and with as little of the Line as possible, and without any disturbance, plunging or circling of the water, which mightily scares Fish.

16. Some Fish are said to be Leather mouthed, that is their mouths are so tough, that if they once be hooked they seldom break the hold, such are the Chub, Barbel, Carp, Tench, Roch and Gudgeon: But the Pike, Salmon, Bream, Grayling, Trout and Bream are very tender mouthed, and their hold often breaks after they are hooked.

17. Roch and Dace or Dare recover strength, and grow in season within a fortnight after spawning, Barbel and Chub within a month, Trout in 4 months, and the Salmon in like time if he get into the Sea, and after into fresh water.

18. Angle always if you can on the Lee shore,

shore, and note that Fish lie or swim nearest the bottom, and in deeper water in Winter than in Summer, and also near the bottom in any cold day, and then gets near the calm side of the water, and in the Winter are caught best at the mid-time of the day, and in Sun-shiny weather.

19. When you put any living bait on the hook, torment or bruise the same as little as possible that they may live long on the hook after baited.

20. Let him that would be a compleat Angler, spend some time in Angling in all sorts of waters, Ponds, Rivers swift and slow, stony, gravelly, muddy, chalky and slimy; and observe all the differences in the nature of the Soile, on which they run or stand, and likewise the nature and humour of the Fish, waters and baits, and so he will become a perfect and judicious Artist, and be able to take Fish wherever he Angleth, and will find much difference between swift and slow Rivers.

Likewise let the Angler observe when he takes store of Fish, the age of the Moon, the temperature of the preceeding night, and the darkness, brightness or windiness of it, season and nature of the morning and day, together with the temperature of the air and water, and all other precedent, concomitant, natural or adventitious advantages that could any way conduce to his sport, and enter them in a Book with the day of the month, &c. hereby will

little practice he'll be able to raise Conclusions
for the improvement of this Art.

21. In all sorts of Angling, be sure to keep
out of the Fishes sight, and as far off the Rivers
bank as possible.

22. Several Countries alter the time, and
almost the manner of Fishes breeding, but
doubtless of their being in season, as in the Ri-
ver *Wye* in *Monmouthshire*, Salmon are in sea-
son from *September* to *April*, but in the
Thames and *Trent* and most other Rivers they
are in season almost all the 6 hot months.

23. Gather or get all sorts of materials to
make Angle Rods, as the Hasle, Blackthorn,
Ewe, &c. at the Winter Solstice, or at least be-
tween the last day of *November*, and the 20
day of *December*, because all sort of Wood
then is the most free from Sap, it not ascend-
ing with that vigour from the root into the ball
and branches, by reason of the coldness of the
weather, and the Suns small stay on our Hori-
zon, which renders its influence feeble.

24. Trouts, Salmon, Pikes, Peaches and
Eels have large mouths, and their Teeth there-
in, but most other Fish have their Teeth in
their Throat.

25. You may much advantage your self in
casting your Lines, especially the artificial Fly
line, by making the uppermost link or gildard
consist of 12 or 9 hairs, and one or two hairs
less in the next link, and so abate proportiona-
bly in every Link, until you come to the Hook

it self; by this means a very Dangler will cast a Fly well, and if you chance to fasten your Hook, and cannot come to loosen it, you will not loose above one gildard or two at most, though you pull to break it, because the Line is so strong at the upper end.

CHAP. VIII.

Seasons generally improper for Angling.

1. **I**N great droughts when the Rivers are small, or in the heat of the day in Summer, although there be no drought (except cooled by Wind, or shadowed by Clouds) you find small sport, especially in marly, chalky, slimy, or very shallow and clear waters.

2. In cold frosty or snowy weather, or where store of Snow broth is in the River, its too little purpose to Angle; when there happeneth in the Summer or Spring, especially any small hoary Frost, all that day after the Fish will not rise kindly and freely, except in the Evening and that prove pleasant.

3. If the Wind either be Easterly, or so hot that you cannot guide your tools, its too hot

Sharp, bitter, whipping Wind blowing
from the North, but the Bait especially, ~~but~~
the recreation.

5. After any sort of Fish have spawned, they
not live to any purpose, until they have recov-
ered their strength and former appetite.

6. When any Clouds come there will cer-
tainly bring a shower or storm (though in the
middle of Summer) they will not bite, and if
they bit well before, yet at the approach there-
of they will cease biting.

7. When the Nights prove dark, Cloudy, or
windy, and that the Moon shines not at all next
day there will be little or no sport, except at
small ones. For Trouts and great Fish then
range themselves to devour others and leave them
that when the nights are dark or windy, the
weather proves favourable to the Angler
for great Fish, especially Trouts.

8. To improve your skill in Baiting, when
the Moon is out and keep up the water, you may
either cast your Bait at ground or fly at black
flies, when they come, then care not either
of them.

9. When people walk their dogs in the
evening, the fish will bite, but the bait
will not draw them to it, as it does
when they are alone.

CHAP. IX.

Seasons generally proper for Angling.

1. IN general esteem, the best hours to Angle is before the Equinoxes, are from Sun-rising until half an hour after 12 o'clock and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon

2. If the day be dark, close and cloudy, or there be a good deal of wind, or a fine morning Dew or Rain fall, or a light breeze, or a soft sun, or the water be clear, and the fish be in the water, they will be taken.

3. The best time of the year is in the month of May, which is the best time to Angle in, because the fish are then in the water, and the weather is generally good.

When a Flood comes down the River, it is
the greatest and most dangerous time that
comes upon the River, and all the Fish
Angle at ground in the River, and are
with Breeding, Gilt-head, and all the
kind of Fish are well known. If there be
Flood, you have Sport to have the
Fish.

6. When Floods have carried over all the
Flood, that the Rain had washed from the
ground into the River, and that the River
is up to his usual bounds, and is of a
Chefnut, brown, or like colour, then it goes
to Angle at ground.

6. After Floods are gone away, and Rivers
come within their own banks, then the
Fish are recovered, and the water pure, then it
is good to Angle.

7. Before any Flood comes, the
Fish are well, and the River is
in the best condition, and the water is
pure.

8. When Rivers are raised by Rain, and
the Water is high, the Fish are
in the best condition, and the water is
pure, and the Fish are well, and the
River is in the best condition, and the
water is pure.

9. When Rivers are raised by Rain, and
the Water is high, the Fish are
in the best condition, and the water is
pure, and the Fish are well, and the
River is in the best condition, and the
water is pure.

10. The best time for fishing is in the morning, and evening, and in the middle of the day, when the sun is high, and the air is clear, and the wind is light, and the water is calm, and the fish are in the best of health, and the weather is the best of all. In the Summer months, morning and evening are best, and dark, windy, cool, and cloudy weather: if you can guide your boat, and find shelter, no matter how high the Wind be, so they be not Eastly.

11. Fish rise best at the Fly after a shower, that hath not muddied the Water, yet hath beaten the Gnats and Flies into the River, you may in such a shower observe them to rise much, if you can but endure the Rain. The best Months for Fly, are March, April, and May, in cooler months, Angle in the warmth of the day, in warm weather about 9 in the morning, and 3 a clock in the afternoon, are the very chief times to Angle in, if any gentle Gale blow, sometimes in a warm evening, if the Sun play much.

12. In calm, clear and Star-light Nights (especially if the Moon shine) great Fishes, especially, are as wary and fearful as in day-time, and will not bite at the Fly, but will rise at the light of the Moon, and will bite at the light of the Stars, and will bite at the light of the Fire in the River, for the Fishes

13. If it be a good all night, then a shower will
fall, and the shower and shower
of the day makes them bite better than the
day.

13. In small clear weather, if you come
in, or immediately after a shower that hath rai-
sed the water, or take it just as any high Water
begins to come down, and to go along with the
course of the water, Fish especially Trout, will
then bite well, for then they come forth for their
Food, which they expect the water to bring
down.

14. In *May* especially, and generally all
Summer, if the morning prove extreme cold,
as sometimes it doth (although there be no
frost,) Fish bite not to any purpose, until the
day become warmer, and if it prove cold all
the day long, they bite best where the Sun
shines, but not at all in the shady parts of the
River.

15. If the day be dark and cloudy in the sum-
mer, no matter how high the Winds be, if
they be not Easterly, and you be able to man-
age your Tools.

16. After the River is cleared from Ice, Fish
bite very well, being gladdened with green
plais. They then cover the Fly, having water in
time.

17. Morning and Evening are best times
for a Trout or other Fish to bite, but in cloudy weather
or muddy water, you may Anger them at any time.

Green Fish, is to be taken in the
river, especially in the morning
when the sun is low, and the water is
low, and then again in the afternoon.

19. The Wind blowing from the South or
West, is good to Angle in, the North Wind is
but indifferent, but the East very bad.

20. All Fish bite keener and better, especi-
ally in summer, in swift, rapid, Irony Rivers,
than in those that run gently, and glide on
lime and mud.

CH A P. X.

Observations on the Trout.

My first Discourse shall be of the several
sorts of Fish, wherein I shall only re-
gard of those more than their Names (which
is the place proper to Angle in for them) their
particular times of Biting, Spawning, Feeding
and Bait, omitting much that might be said of
each Fish, because this is intended to be a Sum-
mary of the Anglers Art, and not a Treatise
of the Trout, and for that the Trout is
the most Excellent Fish, by the Vogue of the
most curious Palate, my first Discourse shall be
of him.

A Trout is a small fish, and is found in the

Running down the river, and clear
running in the river, and clear
from the twisted Stream, and usually
in the side of the Stream, that is in
times in the deeper part of it (especially if
be a large one) and near the bank, or behind
a Stone, Block, or some Bank that thrusts
with a point into the River, upon which the
Stream beareth much, and causeth a whirling of
the water back by the point side, and like the
Eddy of the Tide, and he the more willingly
maketh choice of this place, if there be a flake
over his Head, as a bush, foam, or hollow hang-
ing Bank, under which he can shelter him-
self, or behind a stone, log, or some small
bank that shoots into the River, which the
Straker heareth upon, where he'll be watch-
ing for what cometh down the Stream, and sud-
denly catches it up, sometimes in the middle
between two streams, and in the running of
a stream he dyer, his Hold is usually in the
deep, under a hollow place of the bank, root
of a Tree or Stone, which he lieth close by,
and sometimes, but not often, he's hold
in Woods, in the spring and latter end of
winter he'll fly at tail of a Stream, but in April
May at the upper end (and so down to the
hold be he'll stay long in a place, as
the water's stronger in down from the
the Woods being there, Streams and
the hold be he'll stay long in a place, as
the water's stronger in down from the
the Woods being there, Streams and

and will endeavour to break it, and
to change the Line, & break it, and
if it will endeavour to run to the end of
the Line, they like a large Fly, & ground-bait
ground-bait must stay in the water, & they
they take most at top of the water, or 4
or 5 inches of it, with Minnow, or Trout
caught within a foot off the bottom of
Water, and sometimes lower by trout
are no long-lived Fish, as shall be seen
decline in body, and grow in the
death.

Worms for the Trout.

4. Princeps Worm for Trout at the
Worm, & the Worm, Silken, The
and the Worm, but for a long time
Worm, the two first are the best
for him all the year, both in clear
dy waters, the others for waters
with fish, then a God-bait, which is
top of bottom, so is the Clap-bait
Water-creeper, he takes the
Wool-bait, and all form of
and artificial at top of the water,
the Palmer, & Water-creeper, & the
Bait, and the Worm, & the
Bait, & the Worm, & the

are interested, sometimes to catch the Fish
with, and sometimes to use, as bait, in the
Water.

The Minnow, Bull-head, his Gull Flies cut
off, and the Leach especially, are excellent
bait in clear water for great Trout, in
August, April and September, about midwa-
ter, to throw with, in the Streams, or on Windy
days in the deeps.

He will also take all sorts of Bobs, Palmers,
Cannibals, Gentles, Dories, the young brood
of Water, young Humble-bees, Hornets, Bee-
ches, their Legs and uppermost Wings cut off,
and Grass-hoppers, his Leggs and outmost
Wings cut likewise off, as the Brandling, Gil-
tail, Top-tail, Meadow-worm, Red-worm and
Dew-worm, are the best Worms for the ground
water, to be fished purposely to the Tem-
perature and colour of the River (although
the Brandling and Giltail are for either, and
do it clear up river, and perhaps the best) so as
to catch the Cod-bait, Clap-bait, Water-Cricket, Pal-
mer, Stone-fly, Green-Drake, Oak-
fly, and Artificial Fly, the best for the Trout
at the top of the Water when clear. To be fished
with the Water-Cricket, Stone-fly, Green-
Drake, Grass-hopper and Sharn-bird, as they
generally come in Season, dib also with the Oak-
fly and a Cod-bait at point of the Hook, and
let them sink half a foot or a fath, with a wa-
ter, and in a dead bait for a Trout, also a
Clap-bait and artificial head and all sorts of

...more is the Chapter of Fish.

The ways in Angling for trout.

The way to Angling trout, is with the running line, without any boat, he's caught by Float-Angling at top of the water by Trowing, at top of the water by casting, and the cast-fly, of all which ways, the more he'll catch.

Biting time.

3. A Trout bites best in a muddy water, or in a water that is clearing after Flood, or is dark, cloudy or windy, early in the morning, from a little after rising, till about half an hour after sun, and from about two o'clock in the afternoon, and sometimes in the evening, but the chiefest and most constant time of biting Ground or Fly, is the water from March, April, May, and part of June, the thickest Months, tho' he'll bite in the summer and autumn, but he'll bite best in the spring, he'll bite best in the morning, he'll bite best in the evening, he'll bite best in the middle of the day, he'll bite best in the middle of the night, he'll bite best in the middle of the month, he'll bite best in the middle of the year.

mouth of such brooks, and as the Tide comes in, and goeth up the brook, with the Heaving of the Tide, and return with the Ebbing of the water, you will take good Trouts, and have your sport; and if the Tide do not muddy the water, they will also rise at the Fly at such a time.

2. *Rid. Cap. 9. Sect. 12. 17. and 18.*

9. In small clear Brooks, If you come in or immediately after a shower that hath raised the water, or take it just, as any Mill water begins to come down, and so go along with the course of the water: Trouts will then bite well: because they expect the water will bring down food with it, and they come forth to seek it, but in small Brooks, when the Mills stand, and keep up the Water, you have little or no sport at ground especially, and but little with Fly, for the Trout at such a time is fearful, and scarce dares venture out of holes.

10. When you Angle for Salmon or Trout, and all day long have had little or rather no sport, either at ground or fly; next night especially at the beginning of it, and until midnight or near it, they will not fail to bite either at ground or fly, as the reason for water being cold, for either freely and eagerly, if the water be not nip, or cold or frosty.

11. When you Angle for Trout with the Fly, and have had little or no sport, and have

most continually keep them equal with the
banks or above them ordinary height. Trouts
leave Rivers and larger Brooks, and go into
such small Brooks as scarce run at all in sum-
mers that are dry; in such Brooks catch
them: Trouts generally quit the great Rivers
at Michaelmas, and go into small Rills or Riv-
ulets to Spawn, and are frequently there de-
stroyed by idle, loose and disorderly fellows,
with groping or otherwise; which does more
injury to the breed of Fish than all the sum-
mers Angling; for then they take all the
Spawning Trouts. Thus I have known a Riv-
er very plentifully stored with Trouts, in but
4 years utterly spoiled.

13. When you Angle for Trouts or Salmons
with Worm or at ground, let your line drag
on the ground as little as may be, but touch
the ground it must, especially for Trouts, but
Mr. Cotton advises when you Angle with a fly
to let the bait be as near the bottom as you can,
but not drag, which perhaps may do well, but
the experience of the running Line contradicts
his Opinion; for therein the bait should
drag, and there is no better way yet known
for the catching of Trouts, and the
running Line; Yes I confess if you Angle
with Cod-bait, Clap-bait, or with a
hooked bait, that the bait should not drag,
but only touch the bottom, but for Trouts

When the Salmon are taken out of the
river, they are observed that their scales
loose there, therefore remove to another
place.

CHAP. XI.

Observations on the Salmon Nature, Season, and Spawning time.

THE Salmon is called the King of fresh
water Fish, breeds in Rivers relating
to the Sea; yet so high as admirers of
no Tincture of it; they spawn in the end of
August or September, having delighted him-
self all the Summer in the fresh water (into
which he comes at Spring,) in October he re-
turns to the Sea, where he lives till Spring, and
grows exceeding large, but in the fresh water
he only grows fat in the Summer, and if a-
bout Michaelmas he chance to be stop'd by
Floods, or by Weirs from going to Sea, and
when he takes up his Winter quarters in the
fresh water, he grows sick, lean, unfeeling,
his Appetite, insipid and tasteless; and in one
year runs and Dies. Their Age is
about 10 years; and their growth is so great
that after they get into the Sea, as quick as

Salmon.

2. Salmon love large swift Rivers, where the
ebbeth and floweth, yet sometimes they are
found in lesser Rivers high up the Country,
chiefly in the latter end of the year, when they
come thither to spawn. He likewise is found
in the swift and violent Streams and the sharpest
est gravelly Rivers, usually with Rocks or
Weeds. He stays not long in a place (as the
Trout will,) but is ambitious still to go where
the Spring head; nor does he lie (as the Trout
and many other Fish do) near the water side
or bank, or roots of Trees, but swims in the
deep and broad parts of the Water, and usually
in the middle and near the ground, but the
small Salmon smelts commonly lye in the
rough and upper part of a gentle Stream, and
in the middle thereof.

Biting time.

3. Salmon best biting time is in the
forenoon, and in the afternoon in the
water, and when some wind bloweth from the
South, when struck he usually swims
up and leap, but does not usually
run to the end of the bank.

Butter.

For the great Salmon, the principal ground
bait is the Dew-worm well scoured, and for the
small Salmon such about the gills of a Trout,
the Rowling and Gilt-tail are the best ground
baits. They will likewise take exceedingly well
the Bod of both sorts, the Cod-bait and Water-
louse, and the counterfeit Cod-bait also in
clear water.

For Flies he takes the same that the Trout
generally doth, whether natural or artificial,
but the natural bait is generally taken better
than the artificial fly, especially by the small
ones.

If you put a Cod-bait or Gentle, either na-
tural or artificial, but natural better, at point
of your dub-fly hook, they will take the dub-
fly better, especially the Salmon trout.

Flies made for the great Salmon, are better
being made with 6 wings than with 2 only, and
with 6 better than with them of 4, and if behind
each pair of Wings you place a different colour
for the body of the fly, it is much the better,
which agrees that he loves to have several fly
on the hook at once, for the fly looks as if
it were divers flies together. And must needs
be made so, and must be made standing, that
the other, whether 2 or 3, will be so.

light to have been a goodly fish of the
same colour withling wings and tail. Silver
twist and Gold twist are good to use in dubbing
the bodies; he's caught at ground with running
line or float, the bait touching, or as near the
ground as possible, and sometimes he bites well
lower than mid-water at ground baits, and is
caught with dub fly and the Cod-bait, Clasp
bait, water-Cricket, and the counter-bait God-
bait at top of the water.

CHAP. XII.

Observations on the Umber or Grayling.

Habit and Season.

1. **U**mber and Grayling differ only in name,
but they delight in marl, clay, clear wa-
ters, swift Streams and far from the Sea;
Dove, Trent and Derwent in the Counties of
Derby and Stafford are best stored with them
of any Rivers in England; the biggest is not a-
bove 18 inches long, they are in Season all
the year, but their principal Season is Decem-
ber, at which time he's black about head, gills
and down his back, and has his belly of a dark
grey dappled with black spots; his Flesh even in

is most Seasonable, and will easily calve,
and is excellent meat at all times; but when at
best, little inferior to the best Trout. He's a
very nimble Fish, swift swimmer, but dead
hearted after hooked; has his Teeth in his
Throat, is eager and biteth freely, and will of-
ten bite at the same fly, if not prickt, he's ten-
der mouth'd, and often lost by breaking hold.

2. When you Angle for him within water,
his bait by no means must drag on the ground,
he being a Fish that usually swims nearer the
middle of the water; and lies always loose,
and more apt to rise than descend even to a
ground bait: therefore let your bait be about
6 or 8 Inches from the bottom, and use a float
of Cork rather than a running line, if you An-
gle particularly for this Fish, but if for Trout
and Grayling then a running line.

Baits,

3. His principal ground baits are Blandling,
Gilthead, Tag-tail, Cod-bait, Bark-worm and
Flag-worm, and at top he's taken either with
the natural or artificial Palmers and Flies (es-
pecially the Camlet Fly, and a Fly made of
light tawny hair, Camlet) the Trout
are.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Observations on the Pearch.

Haunt.

1. **H**E loves a gentle Stream of a reasonable depth, seldom shallow, close by a hollow bank, and although Salmon, Trout and Pearch delight in clear and swift Rivers, stony, gravelly and green weeds, yet Peaches are sometimes found, but not in such plenty and goodness in slow, stony and muddy Rivers, as about Oxford, and he frequents Creeks and hollowneses about the Banks.

He's a very excellent, good, wholesom, and well tasted Fish, (especially the River Pearch) a bold biter, ravenous, and great devourer of other Fish, of slow growth, and not usually above 14 inches, and oftener about 10 or 12 inches.

Biting-time.

1. He'll not bite at all Seasons, being very abstemious in Winter, only in the middle of the day (as other Fishes then do) he'll then bite, in Summer he biteth all the day long in cool, cloudy, or windy weather, yet principally from 10 in the forenoon until after 10 a

Black, and from about 2 in the afternoon till about 6, and sometimes later. Specially in hot weather and middle of Summer: He is strong, and will contend hard and long for his Life; they accompany one another in Troops, and if there be 30 or 40 in a hole, they may at one standing be caught one after another; be sure you give him time to bite, for he's often mist for want of that.

Spawning time.

3. He Spawns but once a year, and that about February or March, and carries his Teeth in his mouth, which is large.

Baits.

4. His principal Baits are Brandling, Dew-worm, and red-worm, all to be well scowred, and the Merrow: He also takes Bobs, Oak-worms, Gentles, Cod-bait, Wasps, Colewort-worms, and sometimes any Bait but the Fly, which he never meddles with. He's best caught with a Float, your bait being about 6 inches from the ground, sometimes at mid-water or lower, and some will suffer the bait to touch the ground, especially the Worm; and judge it best.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV

Observations on the *Pope* or *Ruff*.

POPE or Ruff is like the *Pearch*, both in nature, disposition and shape, but lesser being no bigger than a large *Gudgeon*; is a better Fish and pleasanter tasted than a *Pearch*; a greedy biter, and commonly abundance of them lie together in one reserved place, where the water runs deep and quietly, and one may catch 40 or 50 at a standing. His bait is the small red-worm or *Giltail*, and you are to use a float and bait to be about mid-water or lower.

CHAP. XV

Observations on the *Gud-*

geon

1. **O**F *Gudgeons* the whitest are best, he desires sandy, gravelly, gentle Streams, and small Rivers rather than Brooks. In the heat of the Summer they are usually scattered up and down in Companies in the middle of every

every River, but in Autumn when the Weeds begin to grow, and the weather colder, then they gather together, and retreat into the deeper parts of the River, and are to be fished for there with a Float, and the bait must always touch or drag on the ground.

3. They are a wholesome and pleasant Fish, breed 3 or 4 times a year, and always in Summer when you Angle for them in Shallows, stir or rake the Sand or Gravel with a Pole, and they gather to that place and bite better.

Biting time and baits.

4. He bites from *Marcb* till *Michaelmas*, in or near a gentle Stream; but will not bite when very cold, nor immediately after a shower or Land-flood; but will bite well in hot weather, his best baits are the Giltail or Brandleing, then a *Red-worm*, and he'll take Cod-bait, Gentles or Wasps sometimes.

-but

CHAP. XVI.

Observations on the Carp.

Haunts.

CARP seeks mud, and the deepest, stillest place of Pond or River, and

weeds which he loves exceedingly. If you cut
weeds in a River, the better to make a place
clear to Angle in for Carps, they will not (al-
though they before haunted the place very
much) come there again for 2 or 3 months,
nor will they come near a Boat that you go in
on a large Pond or River to Angle in for them,
although Rushes or Weeds interpose: they are
so wary, fearful and subtil, therefore stiled the
Fresh Water Fox, and by others the *Queen of*
Rivers.

Awning time.

2. They breed better in Ponds than Rivers,
but not at all in cold Ponds, in others 4 or 5
times a year, as their encrease is wonderful
for their multitude, so is their decay mysterious
all being often gone, and none knows how they
live 10 or 20 years, and are better for Age and
bigness, and the largest is rarely above 18
inches long, they are a sweet and soft Fish, the
Male better than the Female, and the white
better than the yellow, and are at hand in
March, and will live long out of water, they
begin to spawn at 3 years old; they'll feed on
Grass in the Pond, or sides thereof.

Biting time.

3. They bite very early and late in *April*,
May, *June*, *July* and *August*, and in the Sum-

mer all night in the dark part of the water; keep quiet and out of sight when you Angle for them; when you strike him, if you give him not play he'll break all, for he's strong, will struggle long and stoutly. He's caught at in a waret, sometimes lower, sometimes higher, as the weather is, and use always a float; when a large Carp takes the Bait, he runs to the farther side of the River.

Bait.

4. Best baits for him are, Flag-worm, or Cod bait, and all sort of sweet baits, even Marsh-worm or Giltail; Mr. *Walton* advises to dip a piece of scarlet breadth of a Die in Oil of *Peter* or the Rock, and put it above the Hook, having a bait of Gentles below.

CHAP. XVII.

Observations on the Tench.

Haunts.

1. HIS Haunts and times of biting are the same generally with the Carp; yet I have known them in April, on a cloudy, misting rainy morning, the Wind South or West, and in June, bite very well until 11 a Clock. He likes

Ponds better than Rivers, and Phe better than
either; in some Phe they breed only, and ne-
ver thrive to any bigness, and in others they
thrive and never breed, and like the Tench, he
loves muddy Ponds.

Spawning time.

2. They Spawn about the beginning of *July*,
live long out of water, and by some esteemed
the Physitian to other Fish, having a medicinal
Balm on his skin, their best Season is from the
end of *March* until *May* day.

Biting time.

3. Carp and Tench bite from Sun rise until
8 a Clock, and from 4 in the afternoon until
after Sun-set, but in the hot months from Sun
set all night.

Waits.

4. Angle for them with a Float about 2 foot
within water, sometimes more sometimes less.
His best bait is Gentles, Cod-bait, Flag-worm,
Marsh worm, and Red-worm well scoured;
and as you use your Worms, put them by
themselves in a little Tar a little before used
only, and try whether it advantages your Sport,
which many affirm it do's, but I could never
observe any advantage by it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII

Observations on the Bream.

Baunts.

1. **B**ream is a large and stately Fish at full growth, is dangerous to eat by reason of bones, and is a kind of fat Carp. Breeds both in Rivers and Ponds, but in the latter better; if he likes the Water and Air he'll be very fat; is long in growing, yet a great breeder. Some say Breams and Roches mix their Spawn together, and so there becomes a Bastard breed of Breams; they swim in Companies and he likes a gentle Stream, and deepest and broadest part of a River or Pond. He's caught from Sun-rising till 8 a Clock in a muddy, slimy water, a good gale of Wind, and in Ponds the higher the Wind, and where the Waves are highest, and nearer the middle of the Pond the better; 3 a Clock and 4 in the afternoon are likewise good times to take them. He Spawns in *June* or beginning of *July*, is easily taken, for after one or two gentle turns, he falls on one side, and so is drawn to Land with ease.

Baits.

His baits are Red-worm and Giltails well

rowed, Paddle, Flag-worm, Wasps, a Grasshopper his Legs cut off, and Flies under water: when he bites, he'll draw the bait towards the other side of the River, Angle with a Float, and let the bait touch the ground.

CH A P. XIX.

Observations on the Barbel.

Haunts.

BARBEL in Summer lives in the strongest Swifts of the water, and under the shades of Trees, they much delight in the shallowest and sharpest Streams, and lurk under reeds, feeding on Gravel against a rising ground, where he'll root and dig in the Sand with his Nose like a Hog, and there nests himself, yet sometimes he lies about deep and swift waters, at Bridges, Floodgates or Weirs, where he'll remain among Piles or hollow places, and the swiftness of the water is not able to force him thence, at the approach of Winter he forsakes the swift Streams and shallow waters, and by degrees retires to those parts of the River that are quiet and deep.

Spawn.

90
Spawning time.

2. He's none of the best Fish, neither for wholsomness or taste, they Spawn about April and the Spawn is very unwholsom, almost Poyson, grow in season about a month after Spawning.

Biting time.

3. Bites early in the morning until 10 a Clock, and late in the evening from the end of May, all June, July and August; and is a cunning, wary, subtil and strong Fish, will struggle long, and unless dexterously managed breaks both Rod and Line, they flock together like Sheep, and are at worst in April.

Baits.

4. His baits must be sweet, clean, well scowred, and not kept in musty, sower Moss, and his bait must touch the ground, and to be Angled for with a Float. His prime baits are Gentles not too much scowred, so is new Cheese. Pastes, Red-worm and Dew-worm well scowred, he often nibble or suck the bait off the Hook, and yet avoid the Hooks coming into his mouth.

CHAP. XX.

Observations on the Roch, Dace or Dare.

Haunts.

They like Gravel and Sand, and the deepest part of the River, under shades of Trees; are Fish of no great esteem, very simple; become in Season within 3 weeks after Spawning; the Dace or Dare Spawn about the middle of March, and the Roch about the middle of May; he's called the *Fresh Water Sheep* for his Simplicity, and is caught in Ponds within a foot or less of the top; but the Dace should have his bait within 6 inches of the bottom, and sometimes to touch the bottom: best baits for them are the Earth bob, Gentles, Cod-bait, Clap-bait, Oak worm, and the Fly, especially the Ant Fly but within the water; and any Worm bred on Herbs or Trees, as Hawthorn-worm, Colewort and Cabbage-worm, Tare, Sheeps blood, Lip-berries, Grain, Wasps, and small white Snails, &c. Angle for them in Ponds under water Dock leaves; they will likewise take Giltails and Brandlings, especially if the water be discoloured with Rain.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV

Observations on the Chub or Chevin.

Nature and Spawning time of the Chub.

Chub is no good Fish, timorous although large, must be eaten the same day he's caught, his Head is the best part of him, his Spawn is good, and he Spawns in *March*, and becomes in Season a month after Spawning, and is in season from *Mid-May* until after *Candlemas*, but his best season is Winter.

Haunt.

2. He likes sandy and clay bottoms, large Rivers and Streams shaded with Trees; in Summer you'll find many together in a hole, sometimes floating on the top of the water; they may be then caught by dibbing, and in hot weather he's caught near the mid-water or top, in colder weather nearer the bottom, or at bottom by a Ledger bait, that is, when the bait rests on the ground in a certain or firm place.

Biting time.

3. They bite from Sun-rising until 8 a Clock, and from 3 in the Afternoon till Sun set. After struck he quickly yields if a large one, but the lesser struggle briskly and longer.

Baits.

4. He'll take almost any sort of bait, but his best baits are seven eyes, and Eel brood, each about thickness of a Straw, and the Red worm and Dew worm well scowred, the Earth-bob, and brains of an Ox or Cow, Cheese, Paffe, and the Pith or Marrow of an Ox or Cows backbone, tenderly and carefully take off the outward tough skin, and be sure you leave the inward and tender white skin safe and untouched, or your labour is lost, which are very good baits for the cooler months. In the hot months he takes all sort of baits bred on Trees or Herbs, especially the Oak worm, Crab tree worm, Palmers, Catterpillars, Cod-baits, Gentles, the young brood of Wasps, Hornets and Humble Bees, Beetles their Legs cut off, Doves, Grasshoppers, Clap-baits, white Snails and black Snails their belly slit that the white appear, these Snails he takes very early in the morning, but not in the heat of the day. He likewise takes Lip-berries, Colewort worm, Cabbage worm, Fern fly, and likewise a Moth with a

great head like an Owl, with whitish wings and a yellow body, they fly abroad in Summer evenings in Gardens; he loves a large bait, a Wasp and a Colewort worm, and then a Wasp all on the hook at a time, and he would have divers sort of Flies on at once, and a Fly and a Cod-bait or Oak-worm together. He likewise take the great brown fly, which lives on an Oak like a scarabe.

How to Fish for him.

5. He's caught by a Float at mid water or lower, at top by dibbing, and at bottom by a ledger bait; when Cattel in Summer come into the Fords, their Dung draweth Fish into the lower end thereof, at such time Angle for Chab with tackle and Baits suitable, and you'll have Sport. Take off the Beetles legs and uppermost Wings when you use him.

CHAP. XXII.

Observations on the Eel.

Their kinds.

Here are four sorts of Eels, the Silver Eel, the greenish Eel, the blackish Eel, which hath a broader, flatter and larger head

then ordinary, and the Eel with red Flins, the blackish Eel is the worst. They live about 10 years, and after they get into the Sea they never return: They are always in season, and the older the better; They are impatient of cold, for in the 6 cooler months they stir not up and down, neither in Rivers or Ponds, but get into the soft earth or mud, and there many of them bed themselves together, they seldom stir in the day time, unless the water be muddied and raised a little by rain, but is most usually caught in the night.

Haunts.

2. In the day time they hide themselves under some covert, roots of Trees, Stocks, Stumps, Boards or Planks about Floodgates, Weirs, Bridges or Mills, or in holes in the River bank; they are a pleasant and delicate Fish, and one may easily Surfeit on them: the best Season is Winter, although they be always very good.

Baits.

3. Best baits are the Dew-worm, Red-worm and Lamprey that's very small, Monow, Loach, a very small Gudgeon and small Roach, a Piece of Chicken Gut, the Dew-worm, Red-worm and small Lamprey are proper for him either in the day or night, but the rest are best used

with night-hooks only, as also is Bee, or Horse
Neth, and sometimes in the day time an Eel
will take the young brood of Walps.

Ways of catching Eels.

4. He's caught in the day time by a sledger
bait by singling or brogling and bobbing; and
by hook with laying of night-hooks.

Singling or brogling for Eels.

5. Brogling or Singling is thus performed,
get an exceeding strong and long line, and a
small compassed Hook, baited with a well scow-
red red worm, hold one end of the line in your
hand, then place the upper end of your hook
very easily in the cleft of a long Haste stick that
it may easily slip out: With this stick and hook
thus baited, search for holes under Stones,
Timber, Roots, or about Floodgates or Weirs,
and put the bait leisurely therein. If there be
a good Eel, give her time and she'll take it, but
be sure she hath swallowed it, then very lea-
suresly draw her out.

Bobbing for Eels.

6. Bobbing for Eels is thus, Take the lar-
gest Garden worms well scowred, and with
a Needle run a strong Thread through
from end to end, and tie to many

Tell you may wrap them round about your
hand a dozen times at least, & tye them fast
with the two ends of the thread, that they may
hang in (so many long boughts or bands) then
fasten all to a small strong Cord, and some-
thing more than a handfull above the Worms,
tye the Cord on a knot, then get a Lead Plumb
3 quarters of a pound weight, shaped like a Py-
ramid, and bore a hole through the middle of
this Lead from end to end, so as the Cord may
easily pass to and fro, then put the upper end
of the Cord through the Plumb, (the lower
end of the Plumb being downwards) and let
the Plumb rest on the knot above the Worms,
then fix the upper end of the Cord, which
should not be above 3 yards long, to a strong
and long Pole; Thus prepared, dip it in
muddy water, and you'll feel Eels tug strong-
ly at them, when you think they have swallow-
ed them as far as they can, gently draw up
your Worms and Eels, and when you have
them near top of the water, hoist them up
to Land, and thus you may take 3 or 4 at once,
and good ones too, if you have them in
These are no Singling and Bobbing, but
proper only to Eels; no other Fish being so
much so.

Observations on the Pike.

Nature of Pike.

His a better Fish than the Carp, but a great devourer of other Fish, whereby he acquires the name of *Fresh Water Tyrant* or *Wasser*. He's long lived, as to live 20 or 30 years, others say, but 10, the Bel and Carp are better for Age, so is not the Pike, the middle find are best, his bites are venomous; he always swims by himself and not in company; he breeds but once a year, and that in *February* or *March*; he's a bold and greedy biter, and is not afraid of a shadow or seeing people.

His Haunt.

He loves sandy or clay bottoms; still Pools; full of fry and shakers (the better to surprise his Prey unawares,) himself amongst Bulrushes, Water Docks or Bushes, and often he lies about the middle of the River, and always about mid-water, the bait generally being in a continual gentle motion.

Biting time.

3. In *April, May, June* and beginning of *July* he bites best early in the morning, and late in the evening; and seldom to any purpose in the night of all the year; at 3 a Clock in the afternoon in *July, August, September* and *October* in a clear water and a gentle Gale in still places, or a gentle Stream. In *September* and all Winter months he bites all the day long, especially about 3 in the afternoon, the water being clear, the day windy.

Baits.

4. He takes all sort of baits, except Fly, but his principal baits are Gadgones, Roches, Daces, Menows, Loushes, young Frogs and Salmon smelts that are small, fresh, sweet and well fastned on the hook; for they are very tender, so is a young Trout, young Jack, Perch with his back Fins cut off, and a piece of an Eel good baits likewise for the Pike.

5. He's caught 4 manner of ways, with a Ledger bait, by Snap, Snare and Trowling, of all which you'll see hereafter in this book, but however procure some Angler the next time you Angle to accompany, and then you the way.

CHAP. XXIV.

Observations on the Flook or Flounder.

FLOOK or Elounder is a Sea Fish which wanders far into fresh Rivers, and there dwells and loses himself; thriving to an hands breadth, and almost twice so long; is a pleasant Fish, and makes the Angler great Pastime, and although greedy biters, yet crafty, for they will nibble and suck at a bait some time before they swallow it; and if they perceive the hook, they spit it; therefore let your bait be always in motion, and it will make them more eager; they commonly lie in the deepest and stillest place of the River, and near the bank, and in a gentle Stream that is brackish. His best baits are small red worm, and especially the Meadow or Marsh-worm well scowred, your bait touching the ground, and the young brood of Wafers.

CHAP.

C. H. V. P. A. N.

Observations on the Bleak

BLeak is no wholsom Fish, because in Summer they go mad by reason of a Worm in their Stomachs, but the Sea-bleak is a good Fish. He's a very eager biter, and you may Angle for him with as many hooks on your line as you can conveniently fasten on it: He takes Gentles the best, and likewise the same baits that Roch does, but they must be lesser, also the Dub-fish which should be of a very sad brown colour, and the hook so too; he's caught at the bottom or top, he is almost always in motion. The *Kandian* or Sea-bleak changes its colour with every Light and Object having firm and wholsom Flesh, and is as good as any Carp, and its called the *Sea-Camelion*.

CHAP. XXVI.

Observations on the Menow,
Loach and Bullhead or
Millers Thumb.

Menow.

These Fish are of little consideration, only sometimes they are caught to make baits for other Fish; they are only Women and Childrens Sport. The Minnow appears in March, and continues until Michaelmas, and then betakes himself to the mud, weeds or wood in Rivers, to secure himself from Floods, devouring Trouts, and other Fishes of Prey.

He least frequents deep, still places or holes where Trouts or great Fish ply, neither stirs in the night nor in dark windy weather; for fear of becoming a Prey to the Trouts and other Fish; his most usual time is from an hour after Sun-rising (if the day prove fair) till an hour before Sun-set. His baits are chiefly small Worms, Giltail, Brandling, Cod-bait, &c. and is caught either at mid-water, or near or close to the bottom,

Acad.

How to Angle with the Running Line in a muddy water.

1. The running Line in a muddy water, or one discoloured by Rain, should be half length of Rod, and the two lowmost links of 3 hairs a piece, then one of 4 hairs, at top whereof have a loop or waternoose to put it to another link of four hairs, having likewise a waternoose or loop at bottom; and then proceed with 5 and 6 to the topmost; the 3 lowmost gildards should be of a Sorrel, Brown or Chestnut colour, and have a Cane-rod with, a top neither too stiff nor too slender, but in a mean, and 5 yards and a half long at least.

2. The Line should have so much and no more Lead than will fit the water you Angle in, viz. more in a great troublesome, rough River, than in a smaller that's quieter, as near as may be so much as will sink the bait to the bottom, and permit its motion without any great hesitation, and in Angling carry the top or point of the Rod even with your hand gently downwards, (for you must begin at the head of the Stream) the Lead dragging and rowling on the ground, no more of the Line being in the water then will permit the Lead to touch the bottom (for you must keep the Line as straight as possible, yet by no means so as to raise the Lead from the ground) and when they have bit, you'll both feel and perceive by the

point of your Rod and Line, and strike gently and streight upwards, first allowing the Fish (by a little slackning the Line) a small time to take the bait.

But some strike at the first biting, but that is in a clear water for Trouts or Salmon smelts, which may do well: Your bait should be a red-worm well scowred, or, which is better, a Brandling or Tagtail, or which I like best, both a Brandling and a Giltail on the hook at same time, to be baited as is hereafter directed to bait two worms to be on the hook at once: and note, that you are often to renew your bait, and generally in a muddy water I Angle with two Worms on the hook at once, as 2 Brandlings, 2 Meadow-worms or a Brandling and Giltail on the hook at once; when I Angle for Trouts unless I use the Dew-worm, a Trout takes the bait dragging on the ground, but a Grayling 9 or 12 inches from the bottom, and had rather rise than descend even to a ground bait.

As for the Leading of the running Line with Plumbs, you are before taught at chap. 3. sect. 10. 11, 12.

To bait a great Dew-Worm.

3. If you Angle for a great Trout with a well scowred Dew-Worm in a muddy water or a water discoloured by Rain, bait it thus, six way to Angle for the Trout with Worm, either in a muddy or clear water at ground.

100 THE FISHES
put the hook in him towards the tail somewhat above the middle, and out again a little below towards the head, then draw him above the whipping or arming of the hook, then put the point again into the head of the Worm, till it come near the place where the point of the hook first came out, then draw back that part of the Worm that was above the Shank or arming of the hook, and so Fish with it, the Hook should be pretty large.

How to bait Worms.

4. But if you Angle in a muddy water for Trouts of the usual size, then have 2 Brandlings or two Meadow-worms, or a Brandling and Giltail on the hook at once, and you are to bait them thus, viz. run the point of the hook in at the very head of the Brandling, and so down through his body till it be past the knot, and then let it out, and strip the Worm above the whipping (that you bruise it not with your fingers) till you have put on the other, by running the point of the hook in below the knot, and upwards through his body towards the head, till it be just covered with the head, which being thus done, slip the first worm over the arming again, till the knots of both worms meet together. Any 2 Worms may be thus baited.

**How to bait a single Worm proper for
running line in a clear water.**

5. But if you Angle with one Worm only on the hook (which is most proper for a Trout, Salmon Smelt or Grayling in a clear water) it is to be baited thus, viz. put the point of the hook in at the top of his tail, and run up his body quite over all the whipping or arming, and still strip on almost an inch upon the hair, the head and remaining part hanging downwards, and covering the point of the hook, but some let the head hang downwards, and the point of the hook to be bare, and so Angle with it.

But others cover the point of the hook with the Worms head, as aforesaid, but nip off the very tip end of the Worms head, and so Angle with it.

How to Angle in clear water with running Line.

6. Thus you are to bait the Brandlings or Giltail, and onely one to be on the hook at a time well scowred, your hook being small, your lines should have 2 or 3 of the lowermost links or gildards to be of one hair a piece, then one or two links of 2 hairs a piece, and then one of 3 hairs, and so proceed with 3 and 4 to the topmost link: the hair should be white, or rather

rather a dusky white or grey colour, and the
line 3 yards shorter than rod
generally, and leaded with a
small pellet of shot for plumb,
(*vid. cap. 3. sect. 10. 11, 12.*) thus tackled and
baited, Angle always in the Streams, evermore
in a clear, rather than troubled water, and al-
ways up the Stream and Rivers, still casting
out the worm before you with a light one hand-
ed rod (5 yards and a half long at the least,) *1.*
like an artificial Fly; where sometimes it will
be taken at the top, or within a very little of
the superficies of the water, and commonly
before the light plumb can sink it to the bot-
tom, both by reason of the Stream, and that
you must always keep your hand in a motion,
although slowly, by drawing still back towards
you, as if you were Angling with a Fly. The
rod must be light, pliant, long, true and finely
made, and its the best way of Angling for
Trout, Grayling and Salmon smelts with
Worms in a clear water (but others had rather
use with like Tackle and Worm, Ash-grub or
Dock-worm, a float of Cork for a Grayling:
because he takes his bait best 6 or 9 inches from
the ground,) now if your Constitution would
endure to wade into the tail of a shallow
Stream, and to keep off the bank, you may
almost take what Trouts or Graylings you can
desire.

2. *3.* *4.* *5.* *6.* *7.* *8.* *9.* *10.* *11.* *12.* *13.* *14.* *15.* *16.* *17.* *18.* *19.* *20.* *21.* *22.* *23.* *24.* *25.* *26.* *27.* *28.* *29.* *30.* *31.* *32.* *33.* *34.* *35.* *36.* *37.* *38.* *39.* *40.* *41.* *42.* *43.* *44.* *45.* *46.* *47.* *48.* *49.* *50.* *51.* *52.* *53.* *54.* *55.* *56.* *57.* *58.* *59.* *60.* *61.* *62.* *63.* *64.* *65.* *66.* *67.* *68.* *69.* *70.* *71.* *72.* *73.* *74.* *75.* *76.* *77.* *78.* *79.* *80.* *81.* *82.* *83.* *84.* *85.* *86.* *87.* *88.* *89.* *90.* *91.* *92.* *93.* *94.* *95.* *96.* *97.* *98.* *99.* *100.*

CHAP. XXVIII.

Float ANGLING.

Float Angling.

1. **F**OR Float Angling your Line is to be longer than rod by 2 or 3 foot in a River, but shorter than Rod in Pits, Ponds, and Mears. When you Angle for Trout or Grayling in a clear water, then but one hair next hook, and such a Rod and Line as is directed for a Trout with Running Line in a clear water, but for most other Fish, and in a muddy water, three hairs next hook, and of the thickness as before directed; *cap. 2. sect. 14. and 17. and 18.* and leaded as is directed *cap. 3. sect. 10. 11. 12. 13.*

2. The bait must be proper for the Fish you Angle for, your Plumbs fitted to the Cork, your Cork to the condition of the River, that is to the swiftness or slowness of it, *vid. before cap. 3. sect. 5. 6. 7. 8. and 9.* and you must cast the bait up the River, and let it run downward as far as the Rod and Line will suffer. In a clear water when you use worms, bait but with one in a muddy or discoloured water, bait with 2 Worms at a time, as is before directed.

3. This way you may Angle for most

of Fish, and the bait must drag on the ground for some sorts, especially the Trout, Gudgeon, Bream, Barbel, Flounder and Salmon, but for Grayling and Pearch 6 or 9 inches from the bottom, but the Pike, Ruff, Carp, Tench, Roch, Dace, Bleak at mid-water, sometimes lower and sometimes higher, the Chub is often taken at the bottom, sometimes at mid-water in hot weather, sometimes at top; some let the bait touch the ground for Pearch, Tench, Roch and Dace, especially in Rivers, and like it best, although others disallow thereof. Mr. Carson directs to Angle for a Trout with Float as near the bottom one can, so as the bait drag not, which is difficult, if not impossible to be observ'd, by reason of the declivity of the bottom, and unevenness thereof in most places, and the experiment of the running line shews that a Trout will take the bait at bottom well enough. The Eel is never to be Angled for with a float, but always with the ledger bait, tugging or bobbing.

4. Let your Lead neither be so heavy as to sink the Cork, nor so light, as not with the smallest touch to make the Cork dip under water, the infallible signal of a bite, unless the bait stop on Wood, Stones or Weeds, or the line be entangled.

CHAP. XXIX.

Angling at top with a Worm.

FOR this way you must use a Line longer than the Rod, and a Brandling or a Giltail Worm, without Float or Lead: Drawing your bait up and down the Stream at top as you do a Cod-bait for Trout: In a clear water and day, perhaps you may thus rake more Trouts and Salmon smelts than otherwise.

CHAP. XXX.

Night - Angling.

1. **I**N the night usually the best Trouts bite and will rise ordinarily in the still deep but not so well in the Streams; and although the best and largest Trouts bite in the night (being afraid to stir in the day time,) yet I account this way of Angling both unwholesome, unpleasant and very ungentle; and to be used by none but idle pouncing fellows; therefore I shall say nothing of it, only describe how to lay night-boats, which if you live close by a River side, or have a large Mole or Pond at your own house, will not be unpleasant.

times to practice, but as for damming, groping, spearing, trawling, twitching, firing by night, and netting, I will purposely omit them, and them esteeme to be used only by disorderly Fellows, for whom this little Treatise is not in the least intended.

How to lay Night Hooks.

Let him that would lay night hooks, procure a small Cord 16 yards long, and thereunto at equal distances tye 5 or 6 Hemp lines of the thickness of a trowling line, 2 foot long a piece, (but tye them so to the Cord, as you may easily remove or put them to again,) to each of which whip a hook, and bait the same with a Menow, Loach or Bulhead, his Gill-fins cut off, or for want of them a small Gudgeon, small Rock or seven eyes, and put the point of the hook in at the tail and out at the mouth, the head of the Fish resting in the hooks bent, and cover the point of the hook with a small worm, and then to one end of the Cord fasten a stone or lead weight, and throw it cross the River in some Rill deep, or at the tail of a Stream that's deep, and the other end fasten to some stough or stick on the water bank you stand on, and in the morning you'll not fail to find Fish caught.

This way you'll take Eels, Chubs, large Trout and Pike, but if you lay for Pike, let not your bait go to the bottom, but with a

float keep it from the bottom about a foot; for the other Fish let the bait touch the bottom, which Lead will cause. Your great Lob-worm is as good a bait as any for night-fishes, only if you lay them in Rivers, perhaps the small Fish may pull your bait off, and miss being taken.

CHAP. XXXI.

Observations on Mid-water or Ground-Angling.

1. **W**HEN you Angle with Running Line, (which is always to be without any Float) keep your Line so straight that it only permit your Lead to touch the ground, and thereon rowl, and no more, so in float-Angling keep your Line as straight as possible, suffering none of it to fall or lye in the water but what is inevitable; because it as well scares Fish, as hinders the nimble jerk of the Rod when you strike; but if, as sometimes you cannot avoid, but some little will lye in the water, then keep it in the Stream above the float, by no means below it, and let your bait always fall gently into the water without any disturbance; circling or plunging in the water as little as you possibly can.

2. When you Angle at ground for small Fish as Gudgeons, or at mid-water for Roch and Bleak, put 2 or 3 hooks on your line, the one 9 inches lower than the other, which you may do, by having 2 or 3 gildards armed or whipt with hooks, and tyed at the lowermost water knot : Thus you may put on 2 or 3 different baits, and you'll try with more ease and less time which is best taken, and often catch two or three at once, but if your bait be to run on the ground (as for Gudgeon,) you must have a fair, sandy bottom, free from Wood, Stones and Weeds; your Lead is always to be on the lowermost link.

3. Give all Fish time to take and swallow the bait, especially Pike, Gudgeon, Pearch, and in a muddy water Trout, being not over hasty, unless you Angle with such tender baits as will not endure nibbling at, but must upon every touch be struck at, (as Pasts, Sheeps blood, Flies, &c. which are taken away at the first pull of the Fish,) and therefore at first pull oblige you to try your fortune.

4. Angle for all sorts of Fish in their haunts and places they most frequent and are describ'd to be : and at the proper seasons and times of hiving (which you may see in the particular Chapter of each Fish,) and with suitable tackle and baits.

5. When you Angle with Worm in a clear water, sometimes put after the Worm, and on

Vademecum, &c.
the point of the hook a Gentle, or
Gentle.

6. When you use Pastes or very tender baits, have a small hook, a quick eye, nimble rod, a little stiff, and a ready hand, or all will be lost, both bait and Fish, which must in such case be struck, at the very first touch.

7. Many when they Angle for Trouts and Smelts in a clear water, strike as soon as they have bit, which is easily perceived by motion of the Rods point or Line.

8. When you Angle at ground for Salmons, put 2 or 3 Garden Worms well scoured on your hook at once, and dispose your self as when you Angle at ground for a Trout.

9. If you Angle for Pearch or Trout, and catch Menows, be assured that neither Pearch or Trouts are there, because they are great devourers of those Fish.

CHAP. XXXII.

Angling with a Ledger bait.

1. SOME persons (especially when tired, and mindful to rest their wearied Limbs) betake themselves to Angle with a Ledger bait, which is, when a bait always rests in one fixed or certain place, and is so called in opposition to other baits that are always walking, or in motion.

tion, thence called walking baits; the manner of the Ledger bait is thus.

Take off your Cork from your float-line, it being loaded as usually, and within half a yard of the top of the line, wrap about it a thin plate of Lead, one inch broad, and an inch and half long, then put your line to your rod, and bait your hook, and cast the same into a very gentle stream, or still flow draught, and there let the bait sink and rest on the bottom, you either firmly holding the Rod, or sticking the thick end thereof in the River bank, and either standing or sitting by it, will perceive by the motion of the Lead on the Lines top when they have bit. This way you may Angle for all manner of Fish whatsoever, especially the Chub and Eel.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Natural Fly Angling.

and Dipping.

A Angling with the natural Fly (called Dipping, Dapeing or Dibling) is first to be spoken to, and it will serve as an introduction to Angling with the Artificial Fly.

Dipping is always performed on the surface of the Water, or sometimes by permitting the

the bait to sink 2, 4, or 5 inches into the water, but that seldom, unless you join a Cod-bait or Clap-bait with the Oak-fly for Trout or Chub.

3. This Dibbing is principally performed with the Green Drake or Stone-fly, or with the Oak-fly and Cod-baits, or with Cod-baits, Clap-baits, Cankers, Palmers, Catterpillars, Oak-worm and Hawthorn-worm or Grub, and sometimes with an artificial Green-Drake or Stone-fly.

4. The Salmon, Trout, Grayling, Bleak, Chub, Roch and Dace are the only Fish that will take Flies, the 4 first take the natural Fly so better than the Dub-fly, except in very hot calm weather, at which time its most proper to dib; the rest take natural Flies either at top or under water, and sometimes a Dub-fly, if a Cod-bait, Oak-worm, Clap bait or Gentle be joyned with it, and put on the point of the hook with it, but that rarely.

Dibbing for Trout or Grayling.

5. Dibbing for Trout or Grayling is performed with a line about half length of Rod, if the Air be still, or with one almost as long as Rod, if there be a Wind to carry it from you, (have 4 hairs next hook, but 5 for the Chub) wherein always have the Fly play or fly before you up and down the River as the Wind serves and Angle as near as you can to the bank of the

side whereon you stand, although where you see a Fish rise near you, you may guide your quick Fly over him, whether in the middle or on the contrary side, and if you are pretty well out of sight, either by kneeling or the interposition of a bank or bush, you may almost be sure to raise and take him too, if it be presently done; the Fish will otherwise peradventure be removed to another place, if it be in the still Deeps where he is always in motion, and roving up and down for Prey, tho' in a Stream you may always almost, especially if there be a good Stone near, find him in the same place. You may likewise Dib with the Water-Cricket, or Creeper, in the Streams in the month of April, above an inch of your line is not to be in the water, therefore you may be stronger tackled.

How to bait the May-fly for Dipping.

6. The Green-Drake and Stone-fly all allow to be *May-Flies*, therefore take one of them, (for commonly two are used,) and put the point of the hook into the thickest part of his body, under one of his Wings, run it directly through, and out at the other side, leaving him spitted cross on the hook, then taking the other, put him on after the same manner, but with his head the contrary way, in which posture they will live on the hook, and play with their wings a quarter of an hour, and let them

but just touch the water, but if you Dib with an Oak-fly or a Cod-bait, put the Oak-fly on length ways in under his head and out at his tail, and a Cod-bait on point of the hook, and let them sink a little into the water, and they are a killing bait, especially in some Rivers.

Dibbing for Chubs.

7. In hot weather you'll find Chubs floating near or on the top of the water; then get secretly behind some Tree or Bush, standing as free from motion as possible; let your hook hang a foot short of the water, to the end you may rest your Rod on some Bush or Bough of a Tree, and the Chub in all probability will sink down towards the bottom of the water at first sight or shadow of the Rod, and would so do if a Bird fly over him, yet presently rises to the top again, soaring there till frightened again by some shadow, look out the best, moving your Rod as gently as a Snail to that you intend to catch, let your bait fall gently on the water 5 or 6 inches before him, and he'll seldom refuse the bait; you may Angle thus with Caterpillars, Oak-worm, All-fly and Cod-bait, Clap-bait, Crab-tree-worm, Wasps, young Humble Bees, Fern-flies, Grasshopper, Beetles, &c. and have 2 or 3 sorts of bait on at once, as a Fern-fly, Clap-bait or Wasp, and if on side of a Stream let the bait sink a foot.

Rules for Dabbing.

1. You may Dib with the Green-Drake both in Streams and Stills, all hours of the day, but the Stone fly is most proper for the Streams only, and that early and late, and not in the mid-time of the day: but if there be a whistling Wind in the evening, Dib in the still deeps with an artificial Stone-fly, where and when it will murder, and the best Fish then and there rise, no matter how late so you can see the Fly.

2. When you bait any sort of Fly let your Fingers be dry, and not wet or moist, lest you spoil the Fly, especially if tender.

3. Keep out of sight if possible; for to Fish fine and far off is the great rule in all manner of Fly Angling; for if a Fish be coming towards a Fly, and perceive one, he'll turn short, therefore keep your Fly gently moving on top of the water as if it were alive, your self out of sight.

4. When you Dib for Chub, Roch, Dace, move not the Fly swiftly when you see the Fish coming towards it, but rather after one or two short and slow removes, suffer the Fly to glide gently with the current towards the Fish, or if in a standing or very slow water, draw the Fly slowly, not directly upon him, but sloping and sideways by him, which will make him more eager lest it escape him, for if you move

123
nimble and quick, they will not (being Fish of slow motion, follow as the Trout will.

5. When Chub, Roch and Dace shew themselves on the top of the water on a Sun-shine day, they are easily caught with baits proper for them, and you may almost choose from amongst them which you please to take.

6. Chub, Roch and Dace sometimes take an artificial fly with a Cod-bait, Oak-worm or a Clap-bait at point of the hook, and the Oak-worm when they shew themselves, is full as good on the top of the water as under, or then the Fly it self, and more desired by them.

7. Trouts, Graylings and Salmon Smelts will take an Artificial Fly very well at Dabbing, particularly best the Green-Drake, and likewise the Stone-fly early or late in the evening, and if you could but hit the colour of the Oak-fly, a right, and joyn a Cod-bait either natural or artificial, there would be no need of the natural Oak-fly; if you Dib for Salmon smelts with the Dub-fly, put on a Cod-bait, Clap-bait or Gentle at point of the hook.

8. In a calm you will not have so much sport even with Dabbing, as in a whistling gale of Wind, both because you then are not so easily discover'd by the Fish, and also then but few Flies can lye on the water, for where they have so much choice they will not be so eager and forward to rise at a bait, that both the shadow of your body, rod, may very line, in a hot, calm day, will in spite of your best caution, ren-

der suspected to them, but even then in Swift Streams with the Green Drake or Stone fly, by sitting patiently behind a bush you may do execution.

9. All Fish take the Fly sometimes best on top of the water at another time much better a little under the superficies of the water, therefore if they will not rise at the top, try them a little under, but Chub, Roch and Dace will frequently take the Fly within water.

10. Fish never eagerly rise at any Fly until that kind come to the Rivers side, which all Flies do before they die to moisten their wings, and from the bushes and herbs skip and play upon the water, where they are snapt up by the Fish.

11. To know what Flies Fish take, beat on the Bushes on the Rivers bank, and see what Fly falls and Fish take best, and that use, *vid. cap. 7 sect. 11. cap. 4. sect. 35.*

CHAP. XXXIV.

Artificial Fly Angling.

NOW I shall treat of artificial, Dub fly or Cast-fly Angling (for so its Riled in several places) and herein I find it no small difficulty by written directions perfectly (altho I shall attempt it) to teach any (tho as large

n swift
fly, by
do ex-
best on
better
water,
op, try
d Dace
r.
y until
all Flies
gs, and
ay up-
by the

eat on
at Fly
d. cap.

ng.

fly or
in fo-
H dis-
alto-
in-
nious

nious as may be) how to make an artificial
or dub-fly, therefore the best and readiest
way is to procure some skilful Fly Angler to
let you see one made, and by observing the fol-
lowing Rules, and then your own Experience
and Observations in a short time will make
you a perfect Artist. The great difficulty is
to obtain the right colour of the Fly Fish men
take, which none can make a general descrip-
tion of, because several Rivers and Soils produce
several and divers Flies, as the Mossy and Boggy
have one sort particular to them, the Clay,
Gravelly and Mountainous Country and Ri-
vers others; and the mellow light Soil differ-
ent from them all, but much earlier in some
places than others, nay in *Wales* and other
Countreys there are petuliar Flies proper to
the particular place and Country: And my
own Experience has abundantly satisfied me,
that almost in every River the Flies vary in co-
lour, kind, shape or proportion, and that in
all places the same Flies are taken much earli-
er in some Rivers and Years than others; nay,
in the very same River and Year I have known
the Stone-fly taken a month earlier at 5 or 6
miles distance lower than higher up the same
River; therefore the Angler having observed
and found the Fly Fish most affect at the very
present time, let him make one as like it as pos-
sibly he can in colour, shape and proportion of
body and wings, and for his better imitation, let
him lay the natural Fly before him, and try

near art can come unto; or dissemble nature
by an equal symmetry and commixture of colors.
The better to attain which end, the Angler
must always have in readiness a large Maga-
zine Bag or Budget, plentifully furnished with
the following materials.

Bears hair.

1. Bears hair of divers colours and shades
are the most excellent Dibbing, as Grey Dun,
light coloured, sad coloured and bright shining
Bears hair.

Camels hair.

2. Camels hair, sad, light, and of an indif-
ferent colour.

Badgers hair.

3. Badgers skin hair, that is the brownish
soft Fur which is on some part of the Badgers
skin, is very good dubbing after the skin is
sewed.

Spaniels hair.

4. Spaniels soft Fur and hair of divers col-
ours and parts of the Spaniel, as on the Ear,
as brown, sad brown, light brown, blackish
and perfect black.

Dogs hair.

5. Get the like colours from a black water Dog, and from a long coated Cur, and a smooth coated Cur.

Hogs Down.

6. Be sure to procure from Butchers or others, black, red, whitish and fanded Hogs Down, such as is combed from the roots of the hair, or bristles of Hogs of those colours, or of spots on them of those colours.

Sheeps Wool.

7. Sheeps Wool of all colours both natural and artificial, get the coarsest Sheeps Wool, and the Dyer (especially the Silk Dyer) will make it you of any colour you judge convenient and such as will best abide in the water, for your colours should have that property.

Mohairs.

8. Mohairs of all colours, especially the following, viz. black, blew, purple, white, violet coloured, and Isabella and Philomel coloured Mohairs.

Cow's hair.

9. Get soft hair and Furs from the Flanks and other soft parts of a black Cow, red Cow and brindled Cow, and of these have brown, sad brown, light brown, and perfect black hair and furs.

Camlets.

10. Get pieces of Camlets both hair and worsted of all colours, especially the following, viz. blew, yellow, dun, brown, dark-brown, light-brown, red, violet, purple, tawny, black, dark brown shining Camlet, dark violet, horse flesh, pink and Orange coloured.

Abortive Colts and Calves hair.

11. Resort to a Skinners Lime-Pit, and there get hair of various colours, and you may get most excellent Dubbing of Castling, skins of Calves and Colts that are tewed, and several colours and shades of one skin. So of Cushions made of such skins that have been neatly tewed in the Skinners Lime-Pit, so of Abortive skins of Colts and Calves at Skinners Lime-Pits tewed, &c.

Furs.

12. Furs of the ensuing Animals, viz. Furs of Squirrels, and Squirrels tail, black Cats tail, yellow dun-Cat, Hares neck fern-colour white Weefels tail, Mole, black Rabbit, yellow Rabbit, Down of a Fox Cub ash-coloured at roots, Fur of an old Fox, blackish and brown soft Fur, and hair of a Badgers skin that has been rewed in a Skinners Lime-Pit, Martens Fur, Filmers Fur.

Hackles.

13. Hackles (which are Feathers about a Cock or Capons neck, such as hang dangling down on each side next a Cock or Capons tail) of all colours as the red, dun, yellowish, white, Orange coloured, and perfect black; these are of special use to make the Palmer fly or insect, called by some Wool-beds.

Feathers.

14. Feathers of all sorts of Fowls, and all colours, as feathers on a Mallards back, brown Hen, Partridge, Thrush, Feathers got from the quill out of a Wing of the Sheepshead, a Sterling, Peacock herle, Herons neck, top of a Plover or Lapwing, the black Feather of an Ostridge or Estridge, and those of

various Died colours, which Children and others wear in Caps, the Black Down of a water Coot, the brown Feather of a Kite, feather of a Pheasant Quill, feather of a Crow quill, and feathers of all other colours and Birds.

Cadows and Blankets.

15. Of outlandish Cadows and Blankets of divers colours are very often got excellent Dubbing, so of Cushions made of Abortive Calves and Colts skins, and Badgers skins and Calves skins tewed.

Silk.

16. Silk of all colours, small but very strong.

Twist.

17. Silver twist, Gold twist.

18. A sharp and neat pair of Scissars.

How to make a Dub.

These materials being ready, you may make your Fly after the following manner, being the most exact way of all others, and its performed thus, &c. You are first to hold the back fast between the Fore finger and Thumb of your left hand, with the back of the line

upwards, and the point upwards your Finger
end; then take a strong small Silk of the co-
lour of the Fly you intend to make, Wax it
well with Wax of the same colour too (to
which end you are always to have Shoe ma-
kers Wax of all colours about you) and draw
it betwixt your Finger and Thumb to the head
of the Shank, and then whip it twice or thrice
about the bare hook, which you must know is
done both to prevent slipping, and also that
the Shank of the hook may not cut the hairs
of your tought Gildard or line, (which some-
times it will otherwise do,) which being done,
take your line, and draw it likewise betwixt
your Finger and Thumb, holding the hook
so fast, as only to suffer it to pass by, until
you have the knot of your tought almost to the
middle of the Shank of your hook on the inside
of it, then whip your Silk twice or thrice about
both hook and line, as hard as the strength of
the Silk will permit, which being done, slip
the feather for the wings proportionable to the
bigness of your Flie, placing that side down-
wards which grew uppermost before, upon the
back of the hook, leaving so much only as to
serve for the length of the wing of the point
of the plume, lying reverse from the end of
the Shank upwards, then whip your Silk twice
or thrice about the root end of the Feather,
close by the arming, and then whip the Silk
fast and firm about the hook, and tought un-
til you come to the base of the hook, and

feather (as some do, and so make a very un-
-handson, unnatural and shapeless Fly) which
being done, cut away the end of the tounge and
fasten it, and then take your Dubbing which
is to make the body of the Fly, as much as you
think convenient, and holding it lightly with
your hook, betwixt the Finger and Thumb of
your left hand, take your Silk with the right,
and twisting it betwixt the Finger and Thumb
of that hand, the Dubbing will spin it self
about the Silk, which when it has done, whip
it about the arm'd hook backward till you
come to the setting on of the wings, and then
take the feather for the Wings and divide it
equally into 2 parts, and turn them back to-
wards the bent of the hook, the one on the one
side, and the other on the other side of the
shank, holding them fast in that posture be-
twixt the Fore-finger and Thumb of your left
hand, which done, warp them so down as to
stand and slope towards the bent of the hook,
and having warpt up to the end of the shank,
hold the Fly fast betwixt the Finger and Thumb
of your left hand, and then take the Silk be-
twixt the Finger and Thumb of your right
hand, and where the warping ends, pinch or
nip it with your Thumb nail against your Fin-
ger, and strip away the remainder of your
dubbing from the Silk, and then with the bare
Silk whip it once or twice about, make the
Wings to stand in due order, fasten and cut it
off, after which with the point of a Needle

raise up the Dubbing gently from the Warp, twitch off the superfluous hairs of your Dubbing, leave the Wings of an equal length, otherwise your Fly will never swim true, and the Work is done: thus you are to make the Dub-fly, but your Palmer fly is made of a Capon or Cocks hackle, twirled on Silk and warpt about the hook, and without any Wings, and sometimes a little Dubbing under.

Rules for Dub-flies and its Angling.

1. In making Dub-flies chiefly observe and imitate the Belly of the Fly, for that colour Fish most take notice of, as being most in their eye, and let the Wings of the Fly always be of an equal length, else the Fly will not swim right and true.

2. When you try how to fit the colour of the Fly, wet the Dubbing lest you be mistaken, for although when dry, they exactly suit the colour of the Fly, yet the water alters most colours, and will make them brighter or darker.

3. Always make your Dub-fly on a Sunshine day, and to know the exact colour of your Dubbing, hold the same betwixt your eye and the Sun, and you'll far better discover the true colour of the Dubbing, then only by looking on it in the hand in the house, dark day or a shade place.

4. Never let the tail of the Dub-fly be lower than until you come to the end of the

134 The Flies

hook, and not into the hooks bent, as they generally do in the South, and so make very in-artificial and unnatural Flies.

5. When Trouts often shew themselves at your Fly, and yet do not take it, be assured that either the day or water is improper for Fly, or which is far more probable, your Dub-fly is not of the right colour or shape they then cover.

6. Some always advise to Dub with Silk of the most predominant colour of the Fly, but we generally dub Duns with yellow Silk, and our Browns with red Silk, and at September with Violet Silk, or Horse-flesh coloured Silk.

7. Flies made of the hair of Bears, Hogs, Squirrels tail, Camels, Dogs, Foxes Badgers, Cows, Calves skins tewed; abortive Calves and abortive Colts skins tewed, our landish Cadows are more natural, lively, and keep colour better in the water, then Flies made of Crewels and many sort of Worsted Stuffs which are of a dead and dull colour in the water.

8. The feather got from the quill of a Shepherde, Stare or Starlings wing is the best Feather generally to be used in dubbing, and better than the Drake feather.

9. The Stone-fly, the green Drake, Thorn-tree fly, green tail, Duo-cut, yellow dun, dark brown, early bright brown, later bright brown, great dun, little whirling dun, great whirling dun, Badger-fly, Ant-fly, black May-fly, yellow May-fly, Camel-fly and the Palmer-fly, Silver Blackie and Gold Blackie are Flies sufficient

to be furnished with the Blackies and the Spout-fly being the very ground of all Fly-Angling.

10. When you Angle with Dub-fly, it must be in a River either clear, or almost clear after Rain, or in a Moorish River discoloured by Moss or Bogs, or else in a dark, cloudy day, when a gentle gale of Wind moves the water, but if the Wind be high, yet so as you may guide your tools, they will rise well in the plain Deepe, and then and there you'll commonly kill the best Fish, but if the Wind be little or none at all, you must Angle in the swift Streams.

11. Keep your Dub-fly in continual motion, tho' the water or day be dark or wind blow, otherwise the Fish will discern and refuse it.

12. Angling in Rivers discoloured by Rain or passing through Mosses or Bogs or if the water be dark or very full, use a larger bodied Fly than ordinary.

13. If the water be clear and low, use a small bodied Fly with slender Wings.

14. If the day be clear, use a light coloured Fly with slender body and wings.

15. In dark weather as well as dark water, the Fly must be dark.

16. As Summer approaches and water clears, Flies generally are made smaller and brighter.

17. When you Angle with Dub-fly, your Rod should be no less than 5 yards and half long, and the line twice so long, unless the water be encumbered with weeds or trees.

18. Some advise for every Fly to have 3, one of a lighter colour, another sadder, and a third the exact colour of the natural Fly, by which means you may the better adapt them to the colour of the Water and Sky.

19. Fish rarely take the Dub-fly in any slow River, whose bottom or ground is slime or mud; for in great drouhts Fish bite but little in any Rivers, but nothing in slimy Rivers whose Mud is not cool'd by the swiftness of the Current, but in sandy, gravelly, stony or rapid Rivers, you may catch Fish at that time.

20. You must have a quick eye, a nimble Rod and Hand, and strike with the rising of the Fish, or they find their mistake, and putteb out the hook again; others are of Opinion never to offer to strike a good Fish, if he do not strike himself, till first you see him turn his head after he has taken the Fly, and then say they, The tackle will not strain in striking, if moderately you strike.

21. When you cast the Fly, wave the Rod with a small circumference about your head, else the Fly will be apt to jerk or snap off.

22. When you see a Trout rise, cast the Fly behind him; and then gently draw it over his head; and, if of the right colour, you scare him not, he's your own.

23. In casting the Fly do it always before you, so that the Fly may first fall upon the Water (sooner so he will scare the Fish), and as fast as the Line draw in as possible, and

with
be
a gr
wate
you
the v
der

2
plac
crof
wate
you
mot
ver
Str
bott

2
line
off
2
wea
Gna

2
gen
win
ters

2
Fly
on
big
one
Acc

without circling the water, though, if the wind be still, you will then be compelled to drown a great part of the line to keep the Fly in the water; and endeavour to have the Wind on your back, and Sun in your face if you can, but the windings and turnings of the River will render that impossible.

24. When you Angle in flow Rivers or still places with the Dub-fly, cast your Fly ever cross the River, and let it sink a little in the water, and draw him gently back again, so as you break not the water, or raise any circles or motions thereon, and let the current of the River carry the Fly gently down with the Stream, and this is the best way in flow, slimy bottom Rivers for the Dub-fly.

25. Stand always as far off the bank as the line will give leave; for to Fish fine and far off is the great Rule in Fly Angling.

26. In Frost and Snow, or excessive cold weather in the Spring, Angle with the smallest Gnats, Browns and Duns you can make.

27. For stony, clear, crystalline Rivers Flies generally are made with slender body and wings, but in dark, discoloured and full waters the contrary;

28. When you know not certainly what Fly is taken, or cannot see Fish rise, then put on a small Hackle, if the water be clear, but bigger, if something dark, until you have taken one, then order the matter as you are directed *cap. 7. sect. 11.*

CHAP. XXXV.

Artificial Fly Angling.

I Did once determine to have wholly omitted any particular description of Dub-flies for the reasons already deliver'd in the beginning of the 34 Chapter of this Book. Yet I think it not amiss to insert a Catalogue that will serve as a Basis for any person with discreet variations and Observations to raise a superstructure for his own particular Country and use in any part of *England*; and will afford no mean light to the perfect understanding and attainment of the Art of Dub-fly Angling; which is as delightful a way of Angling as any whatsoever, if the River you frequent be but plentifully stored with Fish: And I will begin with *February*, that being early enough for any Gentleman to enter on this Recreation, by reason of wetness and coldness of the weather: The first of *March* being commonly as soon as I ever begun to Angle, and *Michaelmas* day the time of the year I desist from that Sport.

Dub-

Dub-flies for February.

Little red brown

1. Is made of the Fur of the black spot of a Hogs Ear, (because there its softest) warped on with red Silk, wings of the male of a Mallard almost white.

Palmer-Fly, or plain Hackle

2. Is made with a rough, black body, either of black Spaniels Fur, or the whittle of an Estridge Feather, and the red Hackle of a Capon over all.

Silver Hackle

3. Made with a black body also, Silver twist over that, and a red Feather over all.

Great Hackle

4. The body black and wrapped with a red feather of a Capon untrimmed; that is, the whole length of the Hackle sticking out (not sometimes we barb the Hackle feather short all over, sometimes barb it only a little, and sometimes barb it close underneath leaving the whole length of the feather on the top).

back of the Fly, which makes it swim better,
and on a whirling round water kills great Fish.

Gold Hackle.

5. The body black, rib'd over with Gold
twitt, and a red feather over all, do's great Ex-
ecution.

Great Dun

6. Made with Dun Bears hair, and the
wings of the grey feather of a Mallard, near
unto his tail, the very best Fly for this month,
and makes admirable Sport.

Great blew Dun.

7. Dubbing of the bottom of Bears hair
next to the roots, mixt with a little blew Cam-
let, the wings of the dark grey feather of a
Mallard.

Dark brown.

8. Dubbing of the brown hair of the flank
of a brindled Cow, and the gray feather of a
Drake for Wings.

These Hackles are some for one Water and
Sky, and some for another, and accordingly
the size and colour are alter'd, and use a light
hackle if the water be clear, or a heavier if

something dark, and when you cannot find
certainly in this month or any other, what
is taken, put on a small Hackle, if the water be
clear, but bigger if something dark, and the
first Fish you take, proceed with him as you
are directed, c. 7. *sect. 11.*

Dub-flies for March.

Use all the same Hackles and Flies with
February, but make them less.

Little Whirling Dun

1. Made of the bottom Fur of a Squirrels tail,
and the wing of the grey feather of a Drake.

Early light brown

2. Made either of brown of a Spaniel, or
of hair of a red Cows flank with grey wing.

Whitish Dun

3. Made of the roots of Camels hair, wings
of a Mallards gray feather.

Thorn-tree Fly.

4. Dabbing of an absolute black, mix with
a few hairs of Mabels coloured feathers.

as like as our best, and of a bright
Mallards feather, as white as a fly, and in
great repute for a killer.

Blew Dun.

5. Comb the neck of a black Greyhound
with a small tooth Comb, and the Down that
sticks in its Teeth is a fine blew, wherewith Dub
this Fly, the wings can scarce be too white, and
its taken from the 10th. till the 24th.

Little black Gnat

6. Is taken from the tenth, until almost the
end of this month; made either of the Fur of a
black water Dog, or the down of a young black
water Coot, the wings of the Male of a Mallard
as white as may be, the body as little as you can
possibly make it, and the wings as short as
body.

Later bright hrown.

7. Taken from the 16 to the 10th of April,
Dubbing to be got out of a Skinners Lime-
Pie, and of the hair of an Abusive Cat,
which the Lime will turn to be so bright as to
be like Gold, and of the feather of a brown
Hen is best.

Green-tail.

Is taken in *March* and part of *April* made of pale brown fur got from a Spaniels ear, and a little Willow green Wooll mixt at the tail, wings of the feather of a Shepstaes Quill.

Dub-flies for April.

All the same Hackles and Flies that were taken in *March* will be taken in *April* also, with this distinction only concerning the Flies, that all the browns be lapt with red Silk, and the Duns with yellow Silk.

Small bright brown

1. Made of Spaniels Fur with a light grey wing in a bright day and clear water is very well taken.

Little dark brown

2. The Dubbing of dark brown and Violet Camlet mixt grey feather of a Mallard for wings.

Great whirling Dun

From the 12 of this month is taken all the month through the middle of the day.

and by Fire from thence to the end of June, and is one of the best Files we have, its commonly made of the Down of a Fox Cub, which is of an Ash-colour at the roots next the skin, and rib'd about with yellow Silk, the wings of the pale grey feather of a Mallard.

Violet Fly

4. From the 6th. to the 10th. of this month is taken, made of a dark violet stuff, Mallards grey feather for Wings.

Yellow Dun

5. Dubbing of Camels hair and yellow Camlet, or yellow Wool of a Blanket well mixt, (and some add Bears hair) and a white grey wing.

Noyle-flesh Fly

6. Is taken best in an Evening, and kills best from 1 hour before Sun-set until twilight, is taken the month through: Dubbing of Black hair with Pink coloured, and red ramsey mixt, a light coloured wing and a dark brown head. It begins to be taken best about the 20 of the month.

From the 1st of this month is taken all the month through about mid time of the day
Dub-

Dub-flies for May.

All the same Hackles and Flies, the Hackles only brighter and the Flies smaller that are taken in *April*, will also be taken in *May*, and likewise all Browns and Duns.

Next follow 7 of the very prime Flies for *May*, and indeed of all the year, especially the Green-Drake and Stone-fly, and then 9 of small esteem in comparison with the first seven, yet such as will kill Fish too!

1. Dun-cut

Is the first of the seven, its Dubbing is of Bears Dun, with a little blew and yellow mixt with it, a large Dun-wing, and 2 horns at the head, made of the hairs of a Squirrels tail, and is a very killing Fly.

The next are 4 Flies which contend for the Title of *May Fly*, but the Green-Drake which is taken both in Streams and Stills, and that at all hours of the day whilst in season, and the Stone-fly taken early and late, but not very well in the mid-time of the day, have the pre-eminence of the black *May Fly*, and little yellow *May-fly* by the general voice of Anglers.

2 Green Drake.

At full maturity his Wings stand high and closed exact upon his back like the Butter-fly, and his motion in flying is the same; his body is in some of a paler, in others of a darker yellow, (for they are not all exactly of a colour) rib'd with rows of green, long, slender and growing sharp towards the tail, at the end of which he has 3 long, small whisks, of a very dark colour, almost black, and his tail turns up towards his back like a Mallard, from whence he has his name of Green-Drake.

Green Drakes Season and Dubbing.

He comes in about *Mid-May*, and is taken until *Midsummer* in Mountainous stoney Rivers; far earlier in others, and that at all hours, as aforesaid, and is made thus, viz. on a large hook the Dubbing Camels hair, bright Beares hair, the soft Down Combed from a Hogs-Bristles and yellow Camlet well mixt together, the body long and ribb'd about with green Silk, or rather yellow Silk waxt with green wax, the whisks of the tail of the long hair of Sables or Fitchet, and the wings of the white grey feather of a Mallard died yellow, which is died thus, viz.

Take the Root of a Barberry Tree, and put to it woodyvis, with as much Allum as

nut, and boil the feathers in it with Rain-water, and they will be of a very fine and curious yellow. You may try whether the inner bark of a Crab-tree boil'd with some Allum in water will not do the same, and make a fine yellow, which I am informed it will, but never experienced it.

3. Stone-fly described.

Lies under hollow Stones at the Rivers side, his body is long and pretty thick, and as broad at the tail almost as in the middle, his colour a very fine brown, ribb'd with yellow, and much yellower on the belly than on the back, he hath 2 or 3 whisks also at the tag of his tail, and 2 little horns on his head, his wings when full grown are double, and flat down his back of the same colour, but rather darker than his body, and longer than it, though he makes but little use of them, for he rarely flies though often swims and paddles with several feet he has under his belly upon the water without stirring a wing; but the Drake will mount Steeple height into the Air, tho' hee's found upon Flags and Grass too; and indeed every where high and low near the River.

Stone-fly's Season.

The Stone fly comes in about middle of April, and continues until the end of June or July.

Midsummer, Its proper for Streams rather than Stills, and taken best early and late, but not so well at mid-time of the day; if there be a whistling wind then it may be taken in the deep stills of the River; its a very killing Fly, and made of Bears Dun with a *Stone-flies dubbing*. little brown and yellow Camlet very well mixt, but so placed that the Fly may be more yellow on the belly and towards the tail underneath than in any other part, and you are to place 2 or 3 hairs of a black Cats beard on the top of the hook in the arming, so as to be turn'd up when you warp on your Dubbing and to stand almost upright, and itaring one from another, and note that the Fly is to be rib'd with yellow Silk, and the wings long and very large, of the dark grey feather of a Mallard; or (which I intend to try) of the brown soft feather of a Kite.

4. Black May Fly.

Is the next *May Fly*, made with a black body of the whitle of an Ostridge feather rib'd with Silver twist, and the black Hackle of a Cock over all, and is a killing Fly, but not to compare with the green Drake and Stone fly.

5. Little pellow May Fly

Being the last of the 4, of the same shape of the green Drake, but a very little


bright a yellow as can be seen made of a bright yellow Camlet, wings of a white grey feather died yellow.

6. Green Drake

Is in all shapes and dimensions perfectly the same with the green Drake, but quite almost of another colour, being of a paler and more livid yellow, and green and ribb'd with black quite down his body, with black shining wings, diaphanous and very tender, Cobweb like, it comes in, and is taken after the green Drake, and in a Dub-fly kills very well. Its made of the whitish Down of a Hogs bristles, and black Spaniels Fur mixt, and rib'd down the body with black Silk, the whisks of the tail of the hairs of the Beard of a black Cat, and the wings of the black grey feather of a Mallard.

7. Camlet Fly.

Is taken from *Mid-May* unto the end of *June*, is in shape like a Moth with fine Diapred or water wings, and made of a dark brown shining Camlet, rib'd over with very small light green Silk, and the wings of the double-grey feather of a Mallard, and is a very killing Fly for Graylings and small Fish.

 I had thought here to have put a period to the Description of any more Flies for *May*, yet since there are 3 Flies of small esteem

comparatively with the foregoing 7, I will insert them for the Readers sake, who is at liberty either to use or reject them, at his fancy is.

8. Turkey Fly,

Dubbing ravel'd out of some blew stuff and fast about with yellow Silk, the wings of a grey Mallards feather.

9. Yellow Palmer,

Made with a yellow body, rib'd with Gold twist and large Wings of a Mallards feather dyed yellow, with a red Capons Hackle over all.

10. Black Fly,

Dubbing of a black Spaniels Fur, and the wings of a grey Mallards Feather.

11. Light brown,

Made of a light brown with a slender body, the dubbing twirled upon small red Silk and raised with the point of a Needle that the ribs or rows of Silk may appear through, the wings of the grey feather of a Mallard.

12. Little Dun,

Dubbing of Bees Dun whirled upon yellow Silk, wings of a Mallards grey feather.

13. White Gnat,

With a pale wing and a black head.

14. Peacock Fly,

Body made of the whorl of a Peacocks feather, with a red head, and wings of a Mallards feather.

15. Cow-Hopp,

A little fly, the body of a Peacocks feather, the wing of a red feather, or strips of the red hackle of a Cock.

16. Cow-turd fly,

Dubbing light brown and yellow mix, the wings of the dark grey feather of a Mallard.

Dub-flies for June.

From the 1 to the 24 are taken the Green Drake and Stone-fly, and all the month the Caddis fly.

1. Owl-fly

Is taken from the 12 to the 24 late at night, dubbing of a white Weefels tail and a white grey wing.

2. Barm-fly,

Dubbing of the Fur of a yellow dun Cat, and a grey wing of a Mallards feather.

3. Purple Hackle,

Made with a Purple body, whipt about with a red Capons feather.

4. Purple Gold Hackle,

Made with a Purple body, Gold twist over that, all whipt about with a red Capons feather.

5. Flea-flip.
Dubbing of black Spaniels Fur and blew
wool mixt, and a grey wing.

6. Little flesh Flip.

The body made of the whirle of a Pea-
cocks feather, and the wings of the grey fea-
ther of a Drake.

Peacock Flip.

7. The body and wing both made of the
feather of that Bird.

8. Ant-flip.

Dubbing of brown and red Camlet mixt,
with a light grey wing.

9. Brown Gnat.

With a very slender body of brown and
violet Camlet well mixt, with a light grey wing.

10. Little black Gnat.

Dubbing of black Mohair, and a white
grey wing.

11. Green Grasshopper.

Dubbing of green and yellow wool mixt,
rib'd over with green Silk, and a red Capons
feather over all.

12. Dun Grasshopper.

The body slender, made of Dun Camlet
and a Dun Hackle at top.

13. Brown Hackle.

Made of the light brown hair of a fat
Colt, with a red hackle over all, wrapt with
Ash coloured, or hair coloured Silk.

Dub-flies for July.

All the small Flies taken in *June*, are also taken this month.

1. Badger-fly.

Dubbing of the soft brown Fur of a Badgers skin (that has been sewed in the Skinners Lime-Pits) twirled upon red Silk, with a red head and a sad grey wing of a Mallards feather, an excellent Fly for this month in many Rivers, its also taken in many Rivers in *March* and *April*.

2. Orange Fly.

Dubbing of Orange Wool, and the wing of a black Feather.

3. Little white Dun.

Body made of white Mohair, and the wings blew of a Herons feather.

4. Wasp fly.

Made either of dark brown dubbing, or else the Fur of a black Cats tail, rib'd about with yellow Silk, wings of the gray feather of the Mallard.

5. Black Hackle.

Body made of the whirle of a Peacocks feather and a black hackle feather on the top, there is also another made of a Peacocks herle without any wings.

6. Shell fly.

Dubbing of yellow-green *Wool*, and a little white Hoghair mixt.

7. Black blew Dun.

The Dubbing of the Fur of a black Rabbet mixt with a little yellow, the wings of the feather of a blew Pidgeons wing.

Dub-flies for August.

First, all the same Flies with *July*, also all browns and duns are taken that were taken in *May*.

1. Late Ant-*Fly*,

Dubbing of the black brown hair of a Cow, some red warpt in for the tag of his tail, and a dark wing: a killing Fly.

2. Fern-*Fly*,

Dubbing of the Fur of a Hares neck that is of the colour of Fern or Brackin, with a darkish grey wing of a Mallards feather: a killer too.

3. White Hackle,

The body of white Mohair, and wrapped about with a white Hackle feather.

4. Harry long Legs,

The body made of Bears Dun and blew wool mixt, and a brown hackle feather over all.

Dub-flies for September.

This month the same Flies are taken that were taken in *April*, and also the

1. Camel brown Fly,

The Dubbing pull'd out of the Lint of a Wall whipt about with red Silk, and a dark

ish grey Mallards feather for wings.

2. Late Badger Fly

Made of the black hair of a Badgers skin, mixt with the yellow softest Down of a Sanded Hog.

The same Flies are taken in October that were taken in March.

Thus have I inserted a Catalogue of about 65 Flies proper for Trouts, Graylings and Salmon smelts in Mountainous, Stony Rivers, which although the List be large and numerous, yet 20 of them will serve all the year for almost any River.

I had almost forgot to acquaint the Angler, That those very Flies that use to appear about and on the water in one month of the year, may the succeeding year come almost a month sooner or later, as the same year proves colder or hotter; for Sun-shiny weather and warm Springs brings them earlier, but in cold weather they are later. Sometimes Fish change their Fly (but not usually) once or twice in one day, but ordinarily they seek not for another sort of Fly, till they have for some days even glutted themselves with a former kind, which is commonly when those Flies are near Death and ready to go out; for Fish content them until the Flies be at the best, and have the greatest appetite for them when most plentiful, and when that sort grow old and decay, and another kind of sort cometh in abundant, then they change.

It is very good to Dill in the evening of a hot day which may be performed either with natural or artificial Flies.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Angling for Trout with a Menow or Loach.

How to Angle for the Trout with a Menow or small Loach.

YOU may Angle with a Menow or small Loach thus, to be baited on a large sized hook, viz. put the hook in at his mouth, and out at his Gill, then having drawn the hook 2 or 3 inches beyond, or through his gill, put it again into his mouth, and the point and beard out at his tail, then draw your line streight, so that the body of the Minnow will be almost streight on the hook; and close his mouth that no water get in, which you must avoid, or you may stitch up his mouth, or you may (when you set on the hook) fasten some bristles under the Silk leaving the points above a Scraws breadth and half, or almost half an inch standing out towards the line, which will keep him from slipping back; this done try how it will turn by drawing it cross the water or against a Stream, and if it do not turn himself, then

turn the tail a little on the right or left hand, till it turn quick, otherwise you catch nothing. You must also have a Swivel or Turn (which makes the Menow play better, and preserves the Line from snarling by turning) placed about a yard or more from the hook; you need no Lead on your Line, you must continually draw your bait up the Stream, within half a foot or a foot of the superficies of the water. In the same manner Angle with a small Loach or Bullhead his Gull Fins cut off.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Various ways of Angling for Pike.

The several ways of Angling for the Pike.

TRowling for Pike is very pleasant, and the Trowl may be bought ready made, only let it have a Winch to wind it up withal.
Trowling tackle.

For this Fish your tackle must be strong, your Rod must not be very slender at the top, where you must place a small slender ring for your Line to run through. Let your Line be Silk for at least 2 yards next the hook, and the rest 4 or 6 fathoms of the very best and neatest Hemp Yarn and curiously twisted.

yards long, your hook double and strongly armed with Wire for above a foot, then with a Probe or Needle you must draw the wire in at the Fishes mouth and out at his tail, that so the hook may lye in the mouth of the Fish, and both the points on either side; upon the Shank of the hook fasten some Lead very smooth, that it go into the Fishes mouth and sink her with the head downwards; as though she had been playing on the top of the water, and were returning to the bottom, your bait may be Gudgeon, Menow, small Trout, small Roch or Dace, small Salmon smelts, Perch, his uppermost back-fins cut off, Loach or sometimes a Frog, your hook thus baited, you must tye the tail of the Fish close and fast to the Wire, or else with drawing to and again, the Fish will rend off the hook, or which is neater, with a Needle and strong Thread stitch through the Fish on either side of the Wire, and tie it very fast.

How to Trowl.

All being thus fitted, cast your Fish up and down in such places as you know Pike frequents, observing still that he sink some depth before you pull him up again, when the Pike cometh (if it be not sunk deep) you may see the water move, at least you may feel him, then slack your line, and give him length enough to run away to his Hold, whether he go directly; and there pouch it, ever be-

ning (as you may perceive) with the head, swallowing that first, thus let him lie until you see the line move in the water, and then you may certainly conclude he hath pouched the bait, and ranged abroad for more, then with the Trowl wind up your Line (which should always be 16 or 18 yards long at least) till you think you have it almost streight, then with a smart jerk hook him, and make your pleasure to your content.

Some use no Rod at all, but holding the Line on links on their hand, using Lead and Float.

Others use a very great Hook with the Hook at the tail of the Fish, and when the Pike cometh they strike at the first pull.

Others use to put a strong String or Thread in at the mouth of the bait and out at one of the gills, and so over the head, and in at the other gills, and so tye the bait to the hook, leaving a little length of Thread or String betwixt the Fish and Hook, that so the Pike may turn the head of the bait the better to swallow it, and then as before, after some pause strike.

Some use to tie the bait hook and line to a bladder or bundle of Flags or Bullrushes, fastning the line very gently in the cleft of a small stick, to hold the bait from sinking more than (its allowed length) half a yard, and the stick must be fastned to the Bladder or Flag, to which the Line being tied, that it may easily unfold and run to its length, and

so give the Pike liberty to run away with the bait, and by the Bladder or Flag recover their Line again; you must observe this way to turn off your Bait with the Wind or Stream that they may carry it away, or some use for more sport, if the Pike be a great one, and in a Pond) to tie the same to the foot of a Goose, which the Pike if large will sometimes pull under water.

Angling for Pike at Snap.

When you Fish for the Pike at Snap, you must give him leave to run a little, then strike; but be sure strike the contrary way to that which he runneth; a double Spring hook is principally if not only useful in this way of Angling, and much to be preferred before all other hooks, for the Pike will usually hold the bait so fast in his Teeth that you may fail to pull it out of his mouth and also strike him, whereas with a Spring hook though he hold it never so fast, the Wire will draw through the bait, and so the Spring will open, and you will very frequently hook him on the out-side of his mouth: Angling with the Trowl is a surer at least a more easy way for a Learner to pass his time (who wants an instructor) than the Snap, besides the Snap is chiefly useful to take a Pike, which often pricking with the Trowl hath made wary and cunning (for one that hath not been scared will swallow the bait hardly) such an one is taken best at Snap.

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525

[illegible]

5. When getting up and with Troop out every
corner of the paddock at the gills, and always
lead the cow, and let on the contrary side
the best will play better than the rest.

4. In sailing and Tumbling or as you have
 seen, you have found a little when you have
 been really in the water, the water
 is not the best and not the best
 of the water.

the surface, or near it, and the other end
tied to the end of a strong Packthread, a
yard and half long, and the other end of the
Packthread to a long Pole or Goale, your
Snare being open, you may observe fish
to lie on the top of the water, and you may
easily put it over them, and with a catch and
smart jerk hoist them again to Land.

Hooking Pikes in Ditches.

Or you may take a line of 7 or 8 foot,
and thereunto arm a hook of the largest size,
and lead the Shank of the hook nearly, that
the weight may guide it at pleasure, and you
may strike the Pike with the bare hook where
you please, when they go a brogging into
Ditches, in *May, June and July*, and you see
them soaring on the superficies of the water.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of Fish-Ponds.

When the ground is drained and the
Earth made firm where the Ponds
must be, in that place drive in 2 or
3 of Oak or Elm Pales, and lay Pallets
of timber across between them, and fill the
Ponds and above them, very well with mud.

2. **Build a Pond** about the middle of the
238 **Field** on **Field** gate, or **Field** gate
containing the overflowings of **your** **Field**
239 **Flood** that may endanger the breaking
of the **Pond** **Dam**. The depth of the **Pond**
240 should be about 7 foot, except at some one
end or side it be very shallow, which is
best for the preservation of the **Spawn** and
Fry of **Fish**.

3. **Plant** **Willowes** or **Alders** about it, and
cast in some **Faggots** in sandy places, not far
from the side for **Fish** to **Spawn** on, and defend
their **Spawn** and young **Fry** from **Ducks**, **He-**
241 **rens**, **Frogs** and **Vermin**; especially the **Spawn**
of **Carp** and **Tench**.

4. **Constitute** the **Pond** so as the water may
be continually renewed by some **Rill** or **Rain-**
242 **water**, which inclines **Fish** both to breed and
feed better, and makes them be of a better
and pleasanter taste: So **Pools** that are large
have gravelly bottoms and shallows for **Fish**
to sport themselves on, make them purely
tasted, so hollow banks, shelves, roots of
Trees, preserves them from their Enemies,
and **Shades** defend them in **Summer** from
243 **heat**, and in **Winter** from cold. But many
Trees growing about the **Pond** is ill for **Fish**,
because the falling and rotting of the leaves
makes the water stink and sour, and the **Fish**
244 **ill**.

5. **Care** for the **Pond** in **Winter**, and in **Spring**
245 **the** **Pond** in **Summer**.

the Pond, and weede, that are water-weeds, from water, and have Grass growing on the bottom, or sides whereon the fish feed, and eat, and would like to have Willows grow on the sides of the Pond, Dutch and Bel-loved ones, cleanse and drain your Ponds every 3 or 4 years, letting them dry 6 or 12 months to kill the water-weeds, as Water-Lillies, Gladioli, Rush, and Bulrushes that breed there, and as they dry, sow Oats, and let Grass grow on the top and sides of the Pond, for Carps to feed on, and observe what kind of Fish either feed best, or thrive in the water of the respective Ponds and suit them accordingly.

10 Often feed the Fish by throwing into them
Crumbings of Bread, Grains, Curds, or the
Carcasses of Chickens, or of any Fowl or Beast
that you kill for your self. So Garden Earth
cast into a Pond, feeds and
enriches the Fish. When you shal see beel-
ing Ponds, that in a day Make for one Fe-
dered a feeding Pond, take no care what
they are, be sure Males and Female Camps
are there, and more particularly, to make
the Males for the Male into the breeding
Pond, and the Females into the
Pond, and the Males into the breeding
Pond, and the Females into the breeding

When it is frozen hard, break the Ice, if a great
and make several holes in the Ice, for
breath at, and throw Bean-stew into
Pond, if you suspect a hard Frost to approach,
and kill and destroy all Herons, Seagulls,
King-Fishers, Water-Coots, Water-Larks,
Water-Mice, Grebes, and Otters that fre-
quent the Pond, and suffer not much Snow-
ing as Wild-fowl, for that affrightens, harms,
and destroys Fish.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Manner of Dressing Fish.

Although I cannot pretend to the best
Skill in Cookery; yet I will not deny
but that (as the times phrase it) I understand
something of Eating, and very well know what
the Angler when from Home, and would
Pleasure his Friends with the Fruit of his
Creations, frequently meets with such ill-
wives at ordinary Inns or Ale-houses, who
often enquire what he has brought home,
place for the same.

in oblation, which is a judgement, I will leave
to the Angler (or to Mr. W. or to
any of Mr. C. or to others) who shall see fit,
and betwixt of dressing fresh water Fishes, so
that upon such stress he may direct his Lady
so well, as (if shee observe him) nei-
ther to shame her self, nor spoil a good Dish
of Fish, and I will first teach you how to dress
the Chub; he being a Fish that has lost much
reputation for want of good dressing.

How to dress a Chub.

1. First scale him, and then wash him
clean, and take out his Guts, and to that end
make the hole little and as near to his Gills
you may conveniently, and especially make
clean his Throat from Grasse and Weeds that
are usual in it (for if that be not clean it will
make him taste low) Having so done put some
sweet Herbs into his Belly, and then tye him
with 2. or 3. Splinters to a Split, and roast him
basted often with Vinegar or rather Verjuice
and Butter, with good store of Salt mixt with
it. This way dries up the fluid watry humors
with which all Chubs do abound. A Tench
may be thus dressed likewise.

Another way to dress a Chub.

When you have scaled the Chub and
cut off his Tail and Fins and washed him very
clean, slice him or slice him through the middle
as a small Fish usually is, then dre-

20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519
 520
 521
 522
 523
 524
 525
 526
 527
 528
 529
 530
 531
 532
 533
 534
 535
 536
 537
 538
 539
 540
 541

Another way to dress a child.

Set a Kettle over the fire with some
Rhenish Vinegar, and Water, to such as will
cover the Fish, and therein put Fennel and
good store of Salt, and when the water boils
put in the Chub (he being first scald, gutted
and throat made clean) and when boiled e-
nough, take him out and lay him on a board,
for the water to run from him, having so
rested one hour, pick all the Fish from the
Bones, and lay it on a Pewter dish, which set
on a Chafin dish of Coals, and put good
store of Butter on it, which when the Fish is
very well hot, serve it up, and eat it with
good Wealebread.

God has created the commonwealth
of man, with a view to the good of all.

Take some fine white bread, and
 beat it in a mortar, and mix it with
 some wheat-flower, and frye it in
 sweet-butter, until they be brown, and then
 take them out of the frying-pan, and lay
 them on a pewter dish, they well heated be-
 fore then fire, then pour out the Butter, the
 Trouts were fryed in into the Grease, but
 not on the Fish, then fry good store of
 Parsly and young Sage in other Sweet-butter,
 until they be crisp, then take out the Herbs
 and lay them on the Fish, but put not any of
 the Butter, wherein the Herbs were fryed, on
 the Fish. Then beat up some Sweet-butter
 with three or four spoonfulls of boiling
 spring-water (an Anchovy being first cho-
 sen dissolved, if you can easily have them), and
 pour it on the Fish, and serve it up garnish
 your dish with Scraw-berry or other green
 leaves. This is the way to
 fry Trouts or Salmon, Saugles,
 under a Foot-long, or Gray-
 lings, Roches, Dates, Breams,
 or Gudgeons, their Scales
 first scraped off, and you may thus fry small
 Eels, after they are head, gutted, wiped cleane
 and cut into peeces of four or five Inches
 long. You may also fry this way Pearches
 and other small Fishes, as you shall see.

Graylunge, Pear-
 ches, small Pikes
 or Fikes, Roches,
 Eels, Gudgeons &c.
 13.

This is the way to fry a Trout
 under a Foot-long, or Gray-
 lings, Roches, Dates, Breams,
 or Gudgeons, their Scales
 first scraped off, and you may thus fry small
 Eels, after they are head, gutted, wiped cleane
 and cut into peeces of four or five Inches
 long. You may also fry this way Pearches
 and other small Fishes, as you shall see.

Salmon

Take a new open Dish, and fill it with
New Port Wine, and all the Spice that you
will, but with much more of the
first three, together with a little of the
last one only. After which take a
Kettle, and put in as much hard stale
Bread as will hold the Vinegar, and
a little white wine and water, as will cover the
Bread, then throw into the
Kettle a good quantity of Salt, the rind of a
Lemon, a handful of sliced Horse-Radish root
with a handsome little Bagot of Parley-Rose
mary, thyme and Winter-savory. Then set
your Kettle upon a quick fire of Wood,
and let your Liquor roll up to the height, be-
fore you put in your Fish, and then if there be
many, put them in one by one, that they may
not cool the Liquor as to make it fall; and
when your Fish is boiling, beat up the butter
for the Sauce with a Ladle full or two of the
Liquor its boiling in, and being boyled e-
nough, immediately pour the Liquor from
the Fish, and being laid in a Dish, pour your
Sauce upon it, and strewing it plentifully o-
ver with sliced Horse-Radish, and a little
bearded Ginger, garnish the sides of your
Dish and the Fish itself with a sliced Lemon
or two, and serve it up. In the same man-
ner you may dress a Salmon-
Moor under half a yard long.

Or you may

Or you may

Or you may

For the Pike, it is to be scalded in a Tub of
Water, and that must be done with a Hatchet
and carefully, with a Knife for the Pike
Fish, a Pike may be thus dressed, the
being first well scoured off with Water and
Salt: so likewise may a Pearch be dressed,
before you pour on the Sauce, blanch off the
Pearches Skin.

To Dress Salmon.

6. You may fry pieces of Salmon, come
Chine of Salmon, as you are directed for
the Trout, at Sect. 4. of this Chapter.

To Stew Salmon or other Fish.

7. Take a Salmon, draw it, scorch the
back, put it whole or in pieces into a Stew-
pan, and thereunto put some Beer, Vinegar,
white Wine and Water, as much as will cover
it, put also to it some whole Cloves, a Piece
Mace, sliced Ginger, a Bay Leaf, a bundle of
the tops of Rosemary, Thyme, sweet Marj-
oram, winter Savory, add pick'd Parsley, some
whole Peper, Salt Butter, and an Orange in
halves, stew all leisurely together, and when
well stewed, dish them with carved Sippets,
lay on the spices and sliced Lemon, run it over
with Butter, beaten up with some of the Li-
quor it was stewed in, garnish the dish with
carved Manchet, &c. Thus you may dress
any other Fish, as Carp, Pike, Breach, &c.
The best way to broil a Carp, is
8. Take a Carp, scald it, scald it
him and run him close with Water and

the same shall not, then take some small
round white bread and thin it with which you
rub it for when you open him into a small
copper or skillet then take sweet Mustard,
oil and Parsly, of each half a handfull, a
handfull of Rosemary and another of Savory,
put them into two or three small boudles,
and put them to your Carp, with 4 or 5 whole
Onyons, twenty pickled Oysters, and three
Anchovies, then pour upon your Carp, as
much Claret Wine as will cover him; and
season the Claret well with Salt, Cloves, bruised
Mace, the 4 Nutmeg, and the rinds of O-
range and Lemons, that done, cover the Pot,
and set it on a gentle fire, till it be sufficiently
boyled, then take out the Carp and lay it upon
the broth in the Dish, and pour upon it a
quarter of a pound of good fresh Butter, melted
and beaten with half a dozen spoonfulls of
the broth, the Yealke of two or three Eggs, and
some of the Herbs shred; Garnish the Dish
with Lemons and so serve it up. If you be
not willing to be at the charges of the Wine,
you may, in its stead, put good Sider, and for
want of that, some white Wine, good Beer, vi-
negar and Water will serve very well, instead
of the Claret, you may also omit the pickled
Oysters and Anchovies, and it will yet be
valuing such a small neat very well.

For the same man, or you may dress other
Fishes, as you shall for others omit the Blood
and Liver, for the Brain, Trons, Peasie,

The common way of boiling Sel, Take
a Sel, scale them, if desired, and wash them
clean, and then to set over a fire to boil in
much water as will cover the fish, and add
thereto some Beer, Vinegar, and there take
sweet Fennel and Salt, and when the liquor
boils very well up, to put in the fish, and
boiled enough, let the water run off, and then
thrust on a hot Pewter Dish, and serve them
up with beaten Butter, and let the third Part
boiled by it self.

How to fry Sel.

First take the Sel, scale him, gill him
and wash him clean, then cut him into the
lengths of three or four Inches a piece, and
set over water in a skellet, and let it
wherein you must put good store of Ale, and
some Fennel or Rosemary, when this water
boils, put in the peices of Sel, and let them
therein be almost half boyled, then take them
out, putting them into a Gallendary, or
flower and fry them, and proceed farther as
you are instructed to fry a Trout in Sect. 10.
of this Chapter for a Trout, and so on.

The best way of Dyeing a large Sel.

First wash the Sel, which should be a
large one, in water and salt, then pull off his
skin, and rub it with Vinegar or Natch, and then
take out his bones, and lay him down, and

then give him three or four scratches with
Knafe, then put him in his belly, and then take
certain Herbs which are the tops of Romaine,
tunney, Sweet Basil, Parsley, Winter Savory, Sage,
parsley, and Pickled Parsley, and a little Nutmeg grated or cut very small
the Herbs and Anchovy's cut small and mix
ed with good Butter and Salt, having done
this hee pull his skin over him, all but his
head which you are to cut off, to the end
you may tye his skin about that part where
his Head grew, and it must be so tied as
to keep all his moisture within his skin; and
having done this, with Tape or Pack-thread
tie him to a Spit, and Roast him leisurely, and
baste him with Sult and Water till his skin
be blacke, and then with Butter, and having
basted him enough, let what was put into
his belly be mixed with beaten butter for the
sauce.

Recipe. That when you put the Herbs and
Anchovy into his Belly, they are first so
soaked very small before they be put into the
Belly and mixt with Butter and Salt, and
if you omit the Anchovy, yet the Bui will eat
you enough.

Forbad Oyle.

Recipe. Take Bellies, gut, and wash them
clean, and cut them in pieces half an Inch
long, put them into a Linnen Cloth, and

...the leaves of Bay ...
...them, and when enough ...
...with Butter beaten up in 3 or 4 spoons ...
...boiling water and the yolk of an Egg or two ...
If you like Eggs ...

Boiled Cock or Billed Cods.
12. Take a large Eel, flay it down the back, and joint bone, being drawn and the Blood washed out, leave on the Skin, and cut it in 4 pieces equally, Salt them, and baste them with butter, broil them on a soft Fire, being finely broild, serve them on a clean dish with beaten butter.

Stewed Eels.
13. Draw them, flay them, and wipe them clean, and cut them in pieces 3 or 4 Inches long, and put them into a Posnet or Skillet with fair water, a little White wine, Verjuice, or instead thereof Beer-Vinegar, as much as will well cover them, butter, some large Mace, Pepper, a quarter of a pound of Currant Salt, two, or three Onions, three or four spoonfuls of Yeast, and a bundle of Sweet herbs. Srew all these together leisurely till the Fish be very tender, then dish them, and put to the Broth a quartern of a pound of Butter, pour it on the Fish, slipped it, and serve it up.

In like manner you may stew them in Oyle, cutting them in peices, and serving them at the end in an earthen pot being first ...
lous

Take white Pepper, Salt, Cloves, Nutmeg, and a little Turbith, Currant-seeds, and a little of the Currant and Borer, some put in 3 or 4 spoonfulls of fair water, and 4 or 5 Oloves of Garlick, and so bake them and serve them on Sippets.

To Collar Eels.

Take large Eels, flay, draw and wipe them clean with a Linnen Cloth, part them down the back, and take out the back-bone, then take Thyme, Parsley, sweet Marjoram, and a little of the tops of Rosemary, mince them small, and mingle them with Nutmeg, Ginger, Pepper and Salt, then strew them on the inside of the Eels, then rowl them up like a Collar of Brawn, and put them in a clean Linnen Cloth tied at both ends, and boil them tender with Beer-Vinegar, Water and Salt, but let the Liquor boyl before you put in the Eels; when boyl'd enough, take them out of the Liquor, and let them and the Liquor be cold, and put them in again, and you may therein keep them 3 or 4 days or more, and you may serve it either in Collars, or in round slices with Sawcers of Vinegar.

To Roast a Pike.

First open your Pike at the Gills, and if need be, cut also a little Slit towards the Belly, out of these take his Guts, and keep his Liver, which you are to shred very small with Thyme, sweet Marjoram, and a little white Savory, to these put some pulled

Oysters and two or three Anchovies should be
left whole (for the Anchovies will melt, and
the Oysters should not) And these you must
add also a pound of Sweet Butter, which you
are to mix with the Herbs that are sliced, and
let them all be well Suted (if the Pike be
more than a yard long, then you may put
into these Herbs more than a pound of But-
ter, if he be less, then less will suffice) These
being thus mixt with a blade or six of Marj
must be put into the Pikes Belly, and the
Belly so sewed up, as to keep all the Butter in
his belly, if it be possible; if not, then as much
of it as you possibly can, but take not off the
scales; then you are to thrust the Spit through
his mouth out at his tail, then take 4, 5 or 6
Split Sticks or very thin Laths, and a conve-
nient quantity of Tape or Filleting, these are
to be tyed round about the Pikes body from
his head to his Tail, and the Tape tyed some-
what thick to prevent his breaking or falling
off from the Spit, let him be roasted very lea-
surely and basted often with Claret Wine and
Anchovies and Butter mixt together, and al-
so with what moisture falls from him into
the Pan, when roasted sufficiently you are to
hold under him (when you unwind or cut
the Tape that ties him) Such a Dish as you
purpose to eat him out of, and let him fall
into it, with the Sawce that is roasted in his
Belly, and by this means the Pike will be kept
unbroken and compleat, then to the Sawce

which may be done by you, and a little
of the best Butter, and to improve it
in the joyce of 3 or 4 Oranges, Lastly, you
may either put into the Pike with the Oyler
bore 3 Cloves of Garlick, and take it whole
out, when the Pike is taken off the Spit, or
to give the Sawce a hogo, let the Dish (into
which you let the Pike fall) be rubbed with
it, (the using) or not using the Garlick is left to
your discretion.

But 2. Whensoever you do Butter for Fishes
Sawce, let it be very well beaten up with 3 or
4 Spoonfulls of boyling Spring water, and if
you desire it to be thick, dissolve a Yolk of an
Egg therein well beaten with the Butter, and
if you desire the Sawce to be better relished
than ordinary, put an Anchovy in the water,
and let it dissolve before you beat up the But-
ter, or boill Parsly by it self, and shred it, and
beat it up with the Butter and Water, and its
a good Sawce. Trouts, Chubs, Carp, Perch,
Bream, Roch, Gudgeon and Grayling should
be eat the very same day they are caught, else
they are worth little.

Finally, let me tell you, That in the course
of my Observations, I know amongst all sorts
of Fish, none differ amongst themselves in taste
more than Eels, for I have eat of them, taken
out of above 30 several Rivers, and amongst
the rest of the Thames, Severn and Trent Eel,
of none that I ever met with, were to be com-
pared for goodnes (although not large) and

...of *Irke* to the *Belis* in a
small River in *Lancashire* called *Irke*, which
is composed of 3 small Brooks that have their
conflux near unto *Middleton Hall*, where it
assumes the name of *Irke*, and thence descends
through *Blakely* and *Crumpsall*, &c. to *Man-
chester*, where under *Chetham's Hospital*, it
mingles its waters with the *Jewell*, and there-
unto pays the Tribute of its Name. Neither
are the Inhabitants on its Bank partial in their
Judgments, by reason of their vicinity, but
its highly applauded for its excellent taste, by
persons meer Strangers, and such as had the
estimation of curious Palates, and having often
enquired of the Neighbouring People to it,
what might be the reason, they have unani-
mously ascribed it to the numerousness of
Fulling Mills that stand on that River, and
say that the Fat, Oyl and Grease scoured out
of the Cloth, make the Eels palatable and
fat, above other River Eels.

FINIS.

The TABLE

which is a list of the contents of the book, and signifies Chapter, and sect. Section.

A Angling in Flies c. 28. **B** Angling in Flies c. 34.

C At running-line, both in clear and muddy water c. 27.

D At top with a Worm c. 29.

E In the Night c. 30.

F Rules for ground and midwater Angling c. 31.

G With a leger Bait c. 32.

H With natural Fly c. 33.

I With a Minnow for Trout c. 36. for

J Pike with a Minnow c. 37.

K With Trawl for Pike c. 37. with snipe

L c. 37. with snare c. 37.

M For an Eel c. 22. by bobbing, broyling,

N and snigling, and ledger bait, idem.

O A.

P Angling c. 4. sect. 14.

Q Angling c. 4. sect. 19.

R Angling c. 4. sect. 31.

S B.

T Bleak c. 25.

U Blackberries c. 4. sect. 28.

V Blood c. 4. sect. 17.

W Bogs c. 3. sect. 16.

X Bays c. 4. c. 7. sect. 11.

Y Bobs c. 4. sect. 9. 10.

Z Barkworm c. 4. sect. 14.

A Bull-Head c. 4. sect. 22. c. 6.

B Barbel c. 19.

C Bream c. 18.

D Brandling c. 4. sect. 3.

E Bobbing for Eels c. 22.

F Broyling for Eels c. 22.

G Beetle c. 4. sect. 25.

C. 4. sect. 11. 12. 13. C. 3. sect. 16.
C. 4. sect. 26.
C. 4. sect. 28.
C. 4. sect. 29.
C. 16.

Club and Chevin c. 21. and c. 33.
Clapnet c. 4. sect. 10.

D
Duckworm c. 4. sect. 11.
Directions general c. 7.
Dace and Dace c. 21.
Dew-worm c. 4. sect. 2. c. 27. sect. 3.
Dibbing c. 33.
Dubby c. 14.
Depth of water to try c. 3. sect. 13.
Drossing of Fish c. 39.

E.
Eyes of Fish c. 4. sect. 34.
Eel c. 22.

F.
Fishponds c. 38.
Flagworm c. 4. sect. 15.
Float Angling c. 28.
Floats c. 3. sect. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.
Feeding Fish c. 7. sect. 9. 10.
Fly natural to Angle with 33.
Fly Artificial c. 34.
Fishes general Hunt c. 7. sect. 7.
Flook and Flounder c. 14.

G.
Gentles c. 4. sect. 16.
Grain c. 4. sect. 18.
Grasshopper c. 4. sect. 25.
Green-drake c. 4. sect. 32.
Garden worm c. 4. sect. 2.
Grayling c. 12.
Glidgeon c. 15.
Gillnet c. 4. sect. 32.

Hair

H

Hairs c. 2.
Hooks c. 3. sect. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Hornets and Humble Bees c. 4. sect. 4.
Hawthorn fly c. 4. sect. 33.
Haunt general of Fish c. 7. sect. 7.

L

Lamprey c. 4. sect. 23.
Lines c. 2.
Leading lines c. 3. sect. 10, 11, 12.
Lim Case c. 3. sect. 15.
Loach c. 4. sect. 22. c. 36.
Lip-berries c. 4. sect. 27.
Lodge base c. 33.
Lung-worm c. 4. sect. 2.

M

Maggot c. 4. sect. 15.
Maggot c. 4. sect. 22. c. 26. c. 36.
Marsh or Meadow worm c. sect. 4.
Mulberries c. 4. sect. 28.

N

Nets c. 3. sect. 17.
Night Angling c. 30.

O

Oak-worm c. 4. sect. 8.
Oak-fly c. 4. sect. 31.
Ojnenensis c. 6.

P

Pest c. 5.
Plummet c. 3. sect. 13.
Pannier c. 3. sect. 18.
Palmer Fly or Worm c. 4. sect. 8.
Pride c. 4. sect. 23.
Pike c. 4. sect. 30. c. 23. c. 37. c. 39.
Pearch c. 13.
Pope c. 14.

R

Rods for Angling, c. 1.
Raspberries c. 4. sect. 28.
Receipts c. 6.

FINIS.

